The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MAY 23, 1931

TOPICS OF THE DAY

How to Reset a World "Out of Joint"

THEY DIDN'T KNOW HOW to put Humpty Dumpty together again.

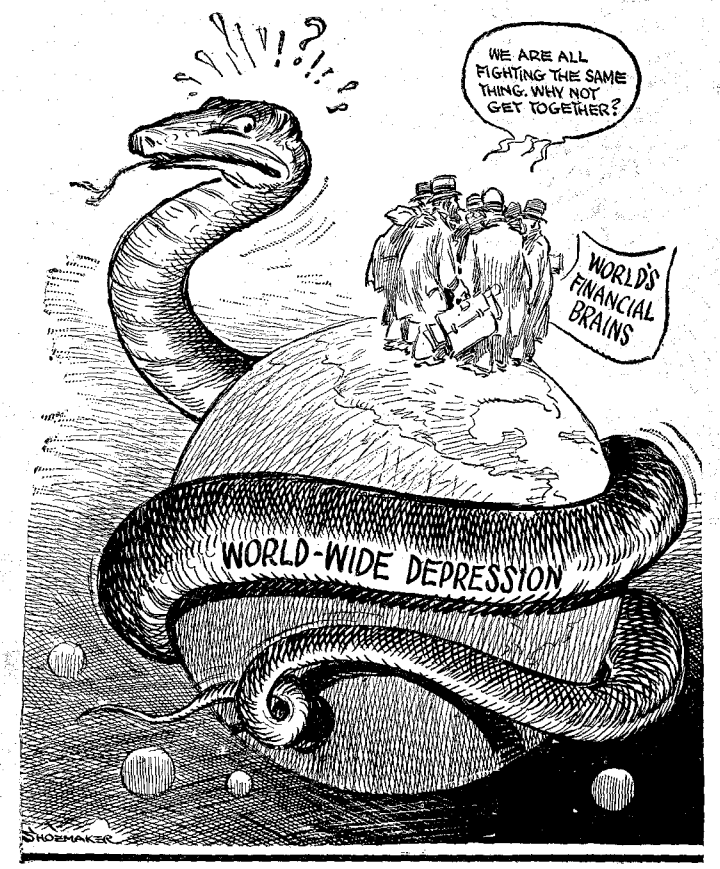
A thousand leading business men from thirty-five nations—the up-to-date equivalent of "all the king's horses and all the king's men"—met in Washington during a world-wide depression, and could agree on no single remedy or even plan for improvement.

There is editorial talk of the mountain which labored to bring forth a mouse, and there are laments about lack of leadership.

The carefully drawn conservative resolutions plainly bearing the marks of compromise are nowhere received with enthusiasm.

AND yet, the sixth biennial session of the International Chamber of Commerce did accomplish something, after all, careful observers agree. "Another advance was scored for international trade," writes William K. Hutchinson for the International News Service. For these business men from so many nations "united first in condemning war, and then agreed that international economic conferences were a means of destroying national barriers, smashing racial prejudices and insuring the peace of the world."

Having clarified their task, these business leaders, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "are in position to undertake far-reaching measures to stimulate world trade, and prevent the wide-spread economic radicalism which looms in the wake of unemployment." We have learned definitely now, after these deliberations at Washington, says the Providence *Journal*, "that the economic affairs of all the nations of the world are inseparably interwoven in this generation."



What Could Be More Sensible?

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

WE must not make the mistake of underestimating the significance of the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, writes David Lawrence in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches from Washington; "the economic problems facing the entire world have been reviewed, and it all comes down to a practical question of what the nations are ready to do to stimulate world trade." In the opinion of this observer, the most important thing that has happened at Washington has had little notice, but "will have a far-reaching effect":

"It is the discovery by the foreign delegates, that the United States is prepared to revise its tariffs through the flexible provisions of the existing tariff law, and that this is not an empty gesture but a definite policy."

ONE important impression gained from the Washington meeting "is that international business cooperation is a definite reality and holds unquestionable promise of ultimate accomplishment," so *The Business Week* reports. But it feels disappointed that business men seem preoccupied with the past:

"The general thought seems to be that the economic world must somehow go back to where it was before the war, and the central hope of the conference is that the business men of all countries may be made to realize that recovery can come only by refraining from further effort to check or control by governmental agencies or by organized business the inevitable process of readjustment and deflation, and that the quicker business, labor, and Government let go of the situation the quicker it will correct itself.

"In only a few cases was the view ventured that business could not retrace its steps, but must go forward along new paths of policy to new forms of organized economic control through national or international cartels and regional industrial and commercial agreements by which producers might bring about a better balance between productive capacity and consuming power, and mitigate the rigor and waste and instability caused by uncontrolled domestic and international competition. But for the most part the psychology of drifting fatalism dominated the meeting."

THE actual resolutions adopted to express the Chamber's views as to what may be done to straighten out the world seem disappointing enough to a number of our papers. "Not even the notoriously vague political party platforms submitted to the people of this country every four years can compete in evasive generalities with the Chamber resolutions," declares the Washington *News*. This paper points out that the Chamber straddled on war debts and reparations, said nothing whatever about Russian trade, and suggested that "national budgets should be balanced, but without tax increases." *The News* wonders why these business leaders should "be as lacking in courage and intelligence as their resolutions indicate." It inclines to believe the report that President Hoover intervened to prevent definite

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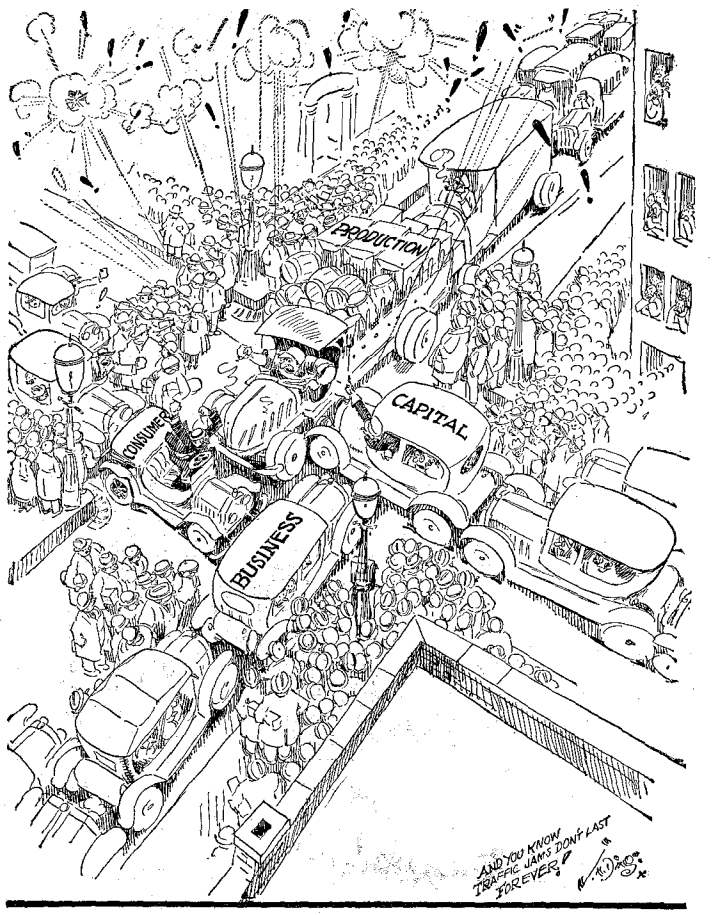
action on such subjects as Russia, war debts, and tariffs. But, on the other hand, "European governments likewise brought pressure on the European delegates." The Baltimore *Sun* is likewise imprest by the "profound nationalism of the international Chamber of Commerce." The evils that any given nation might correct, it adds, were "carefully avoided by the spokesmen for that nation" who devoted their time "to the evils that other nations might correct."



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This Isn't Depression, It's a Traffic Jam
—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

AMERICAN diplomacy scored a triumph in the program finally adopted, a number of press-writers aver. It was the American delegation's view-point on reparations and tariff that finally prevailed, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Among the victories scored by the American group were these, notes William K. Hutchinson of the International News Service:

"1. An endorsement of President Hoover's appeal for reduction of land armaments.

"2. A restatement of America's terms for debt settlements, even tho the Congress suggested a study of the effect of war debts on economic conditions.

"3. A strict silence on immigration.

"4. Praised the 'flexible tariff provision, in the tariff law, and appealed to other nations to adopt a like measure.

"5. Inferentially condemned the 'dole' and inferentially upheld President Hoover's opposition to the use of Federal funds to relieve distress.

"6. Condemned 'dumping,' and declared embargoes were justified against 'dumping' measures, a polite method of endorsing America's embargo against Russian convict-labor goods.

"7. Condemned farm-export premiums, a nice way of approving the Hoover Administration's opposition to the export debenture plan of farm relief.

"8. Approved grain futures exchanges and disapproved of government efforts to regulate exchanges."

ON the last day of the meeting the delegates adopted 43 resolutions. All the controversial points were covered in resolution number 39, "a historic document now in the annals of the international organization," to quote the New York *Journal of Commerce*. In this resolution, "on the restoration of international trade," the vexed questions of war debts, tariffs, and reparations were summarily disposed of. It had five main points:

"1. The Chamber commends the efforts being made by the governments of the world to reduce armaments to the lowest possible limit, and urges not only that there should be no relaxation of this effort, but rather that it should be redoubled.

"2. International obligations have been made definite in amount and in terms as between nations. The integrity of such obligations is always fundamental to the maintenance of international credit and to the expansion of commerce and industry. The observance of this essential principle, however, is not inconsistent with an impartial examination of the effects of these obligations on international trade, if warranted by changed economic conditions, such examination to be based on the principles laid down by the International Chamber of Commerce at its congresses.

"3. National and international trade should be encouraged by the removal of every obstacle possible. Tariffs should not discriminate unfairly between nations. Embargoes should be exercised only against dumping or other unfair practises. The machinery provided by some countries for the adjustment of tariff inequalities should be utilized without delay, and all nations should unite to remove all unjustifiable restrictions.

"4. Private initiative and private operation of business enterprise constitute the most effective instrument to insure the progress of industry and to increase general prosperity.

"5. The tendency for governmental expenditures to outrun revenue again imperils national budgets. A sound budget should contemplate every possible economy, and must not impose such a burden of taxation as will disturb productive enterprise and add to unemployment."

Among other resolutions, the one dealing with the silver problem suggested the calling of a conference on the subject within the current year. Suggestions were made for coordinating transport, protecting private property, regulating air traffic, and doing away with double taxation. The Austro-German customs pact is supposed to be responsible for the resolution upholding the "most-favored nation" clause in tariff arrangement. Special attention was called to further studies to be made of agricultural problems. Members were urged to study carefully everything being done to relieve unemployment. Russia was not mentioned.

DURING the sessions, of course, individual utterances and reports attracted wide attention. There was President Hoover's opening address on disarmament, which was discust in these pages last week, and Melvin A. Traylor's frank remarks, which are quoted on another page in this issue. Throughout the conference it was repeatedly urged that the chief barriers to free movement of trade are tariffs and reparations and war debts. There was very plain speaking on these subjects, from representatives of every important nation represented. Col. Hugh Cooper, the American engineer in charge of important Russian undertakings, did not speak, but published a statement advocating a world conference on trade with Russia. Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company, urged the necessity of industries making provision for permanency of employment. Secretary Mellon called for the upholding of the high American standard of living. A statement by Sir Arthur Salter, read to the meeting, contained this hopeful paragraph:

"Ours is a problem of the impoverishment that comes from plenty.

"And this, however difficult, is in its nature capable of solution, and offers the richest prizes, if we can solve it. If only we can so refashion our system as to use fully our productive capacity, to bring again into useful work those who now stand idle and ask for nothing better than to be usefully employed, there will be such a leap forward in prosperity as the world has never seen, with results beyond all estimates or imagination in terms of human happiness and welfare."

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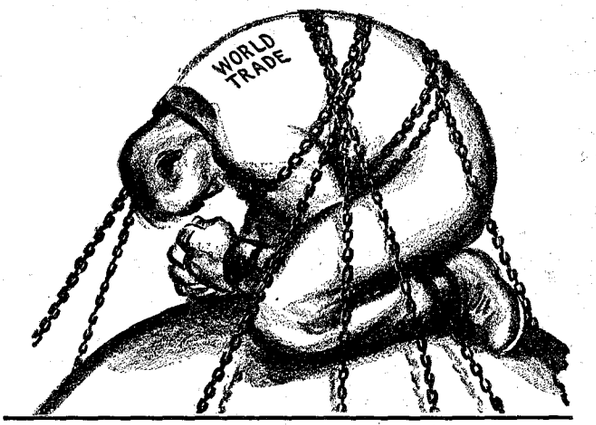
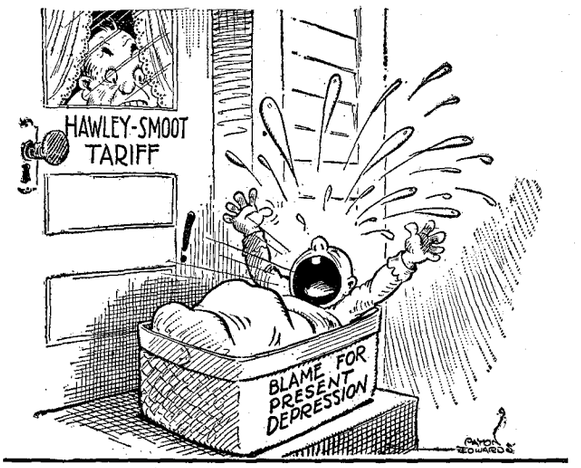
The High-Tariff Bicycle
—Thomas in the Detroit "News."

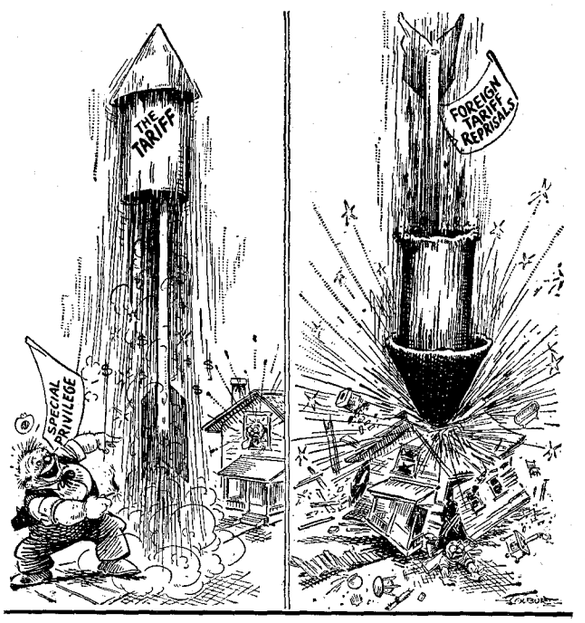


Tariff Shackles
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

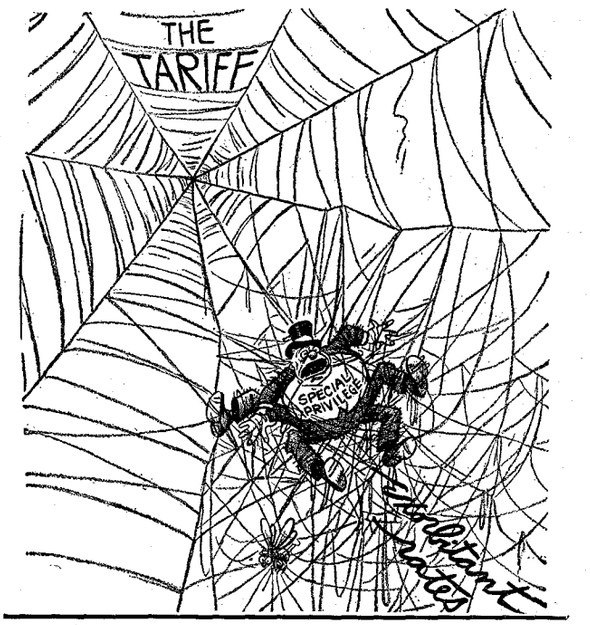


On the Right Door-step
—Edwards in the Akron "Times-Press."

The Shoe Is Beginning to Pinch
—Talburt in the New York "World-Telegram."



First the Rocket—Then the Stick!
—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."



Caught in His Own Web!
—Talburt in the Cleveland "Press."

CARTOON SLASHES AT TARIFF TANGLES

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Acme-P. & A. Photograph

"A Past Master in the Art of Sales Promotion"

The Prince of Wales (fourth from the left) here seen with his brother George at a reception in Lima, Peru, says, "the fact remains that our friends of the United States do get away with it, and, to use a phrase of their own, they put their goods across."

Wales's Bouquet for Our Advertising

"PEPPING UP" AN EMPIRE with a sales talk, that "past master of the art of sales promotion," the Prince of Wales, pays tribute to the power of American advertising.

That, he declares, is the secret of our success in South American markets.

Advertising has given us supremacy, he says, warning British manufacturers that, if they are to sell goods, they must take a leaf from our book.

Home after a tour of South America, where his visit was looked upon as seeking to promote good-will and win trade, the dapper, youthful heir to the British throne reports, in effect, that John Bull is being distanced by Uncle Sam, because Sam knows how to publicize his products.

So important did King George consider his son's message that he hurriedly arranged for it to be broadcast, as we are told by the London correspondent of the New York *Times*.

Speaking before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Prince faced an audience of about 4,000. But millions of others heard him over the radio, and millions more read his words in the papers. Now the whole world is talking about the unpalatable truths he told British business men, and on both sides of the Atlantic he is being acclaimed for his astuteness. Despite the fêtes which took up so much of his time during the tour, it is pointed out, the Prince was able to analyze economic conditions in South America and bring home sound advice for British business.

"I am sorry to say that as a nation we are behind in regard to advertising," said the Prince, as quoted in the press. "That is one of our national characteristics. We do great things and we invent great things which are of great value to the world, but we never let the world know what we have done.

"Our foreign competitors advertise a great deal, and the foremost among them are our friends in North America."

Of our advertising methods, he then said:

"I know that many Englishmen sneer at the North American idea of publicity, and describe their methods of boosting as vulgar.

"It is entirely a matter of opinion, and the fact remains that our friends in the United States do get away with it, and, to use a phrase of their own, they put their goods across.

"If we are going to put our goods across, we must take a leaf out of their book."

Explaining how advertising has enabled North American manufacturers to penetrate South American markets:

"Let me tell you briefly what are the daily experiences of the business man in South America. When he wakes up in the morning, he telephones, and his service and implements are of North American make. He gets into his motor-car and drives to his office, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred that motor-car is of American make. His office and equipment and everything he uses during the day are up-to-date, efficient articles from the United States.

"When he has finished his day's work his mind, if he can afford it, will tend toward relaxation. His radio and gramophone come from North America. So do the films he sees in the 'movie' theater, and not only do they foreshadow life and culture in the United States, but, to make it even easier for him, the captions are in his own language. And, finally, if he moves around the city in which he lives in the dark, he'll find every type of manufactured goods attractively advertised and illuminated in every available prominent position in that city."

IN the past, says the Prince, "an article sold mainly on account of its quality and durability," but to-day "the majority appear to desire goods that will not last so long." The reasons for this, he says, are that people want cheaper goods, "they are always looking forward to some improvement," and "they have got into the habit of wanting change for the sake of change." "In fact," he adds, "the taste of the world is becoming as fickle as women's fashions."

British press comment cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST indicates that England is taking the Prince's speech to heart. He underlines and invests with peculiar authority what experts and economic missions have been saying for years, observes the Manchester *Guardian*, in a typical editorial:

"The Prince's speech can be applied with little change to the business relations of this country with most other markets in which she is losing ground, and the admirable frankness of his appeal should help enormously in turning public attention to the distressing facts of our declining export trade and the grave lessons to be drawn from them."

THE speech also stirs editorial comment here. Of his tribute to American advertising, the New York *Evening Post* says:

"We had never thought to hear such words from the heir to the British throne; nevertheless, they are very gratifying. It is the tribute of a past master of the art of sales promotion."

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Mr. Hoover's War on Our "Political Forts"

INSTEAD OF JOINING THE NAVY to see the world, one may now join the Army and see the great economy drive, the battle of the budget, the bookkeepers' war.

It looks like a hot campaign.

President Hoover, leading the adding-machine brigade, opens an offensive against the Army in which no quarter will be given, and every loose dollar will be seized.

Between twenty and thirty old forts and Army posts will be captured and wiped out, if the President's tactics succeed.

This economy drive against the Army is but one phase of a general movement that will involve all government departments, we read. Some Navy yards also may be scrapped.

Facing a deficit estimated between $800,000,000 and $1,000,000,000, the President hopes to pare the national budget by 10 per cent., and thus save about $350,000,000 to help offset the huge shortage.

"We must cut expenses or raise taxes," comes the warning of Representative Will R. Wood, of Indiana, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. "We do not want to get into the situation of Cuba, which has a $60,000,000 budget with revenues of $45,000,000."

There are about 190 Army posts in the United States, maintained at an annual cost of about $30,000,000, the Washington correspondents tell us. Thirteen have already been abandoned by the Hoover Administration, we read. Some of those remaining are said to be absolutely useless, hence they are called "political forts." In certain cases, only a caretaker is in charge.

"Two difficulties stand in the way of persuading Congress to agree to the abandonment of Army posts," writes Edward T. Folliard in the Washington *Post*—

"Some of the posts have a historical, and, therefore, a sentimental value, while others have an economic value—that is, an economic value to the community in which they are located.

"A post established on the frontier in the days of the Indian wars, for example, might have such a sentimental value that the member of Congress in whose district it is located would talk himself purple to keep it from being scrapped."

ANTICIPATING such opposition, the President announces the appointment of a committee to study the proposed abandonments, and points out that some of these posts "might be of great value to the States for institutional purposes—education or otherwise," and "it would relieve the feeling of deprivation of the local communities if these posts could be adapted to some other public purposes."

No cut in personnel is contemplated by the President, we read. The Army now includes about 118,000, said to be regarded as the lowest consistent with safety.

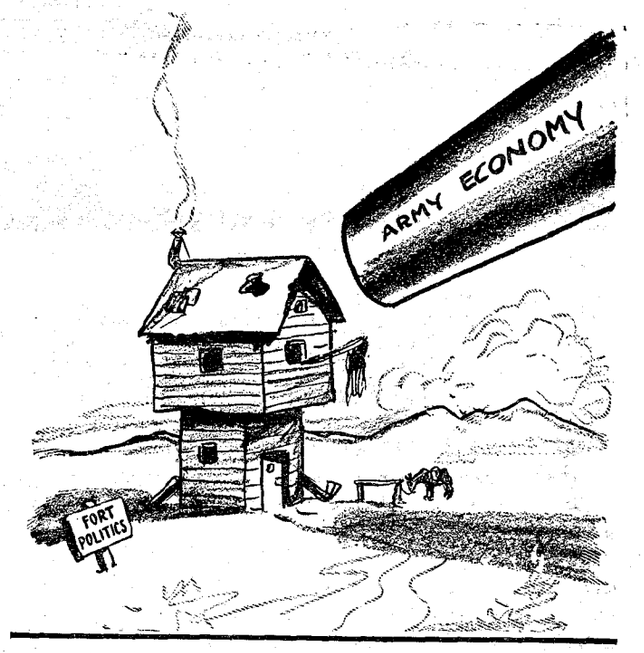
"The decision to go into these matters came twenty-four hours after the President's speech to the International Chamber of Commerce in which he asserted that armaments the world over were a burden upon the peoples and governments responsible for them," writes J. F. Essary of the Baltimore *Sun*.

The President's budget-slashing plan has created wide interest, and a survey of editorial comment indicates that a majority of editors sympathize with his efforts. But his political foes are quick to respond. One of the first to comment is Representative Byrns, of Tennessee, ranking Democrat of the House Appropriations Committee:

"The present Administration is concerned about the effect the deficit will have in the November, 1932, election. Hence the wide newspaper publicity of economy conferences with heads of departments. We can expect to hear much of this sort of propaganda for public consumption during the coming months. Such efforts to fool the people have become a habit of this Administration."

"If any saving is to be made, it will require vigorous support from the country," asserts former President Coolidge in the New York *Herald Tribune*. "The Congress will move in that direction only under compulsion."

"The Army has chafed for years under a pork-barrel system of military legislation that required it to maintain a large number of so-called forts for which there was no real need," says the



Ready!!—Aim!!!—
—Duffy in the Baltimore "Sun."

Baltimore *Sun*, expressing the views of a number of papers. "Nearly all considerations of military efficiency point to the desirability of eliminating many of the 190 establishments and the concentration of the regular forces in a few compact areas in which large-scale tactical training might be conducted. It has been largely the insistence of Senators and Representatives, obeying local politics, that prevented this rearrangement of our military units long ago."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, too, says that "if the President has agreed with the War Department experts concerning a reduction in the number of posts, the move to abolish superfluous establishments can not get under way too soon"—

"The War Department should publish whatever facts it has to create public sentiment in favor of a legitimate economy program. It may not be an easy matter to carry that program through. There will be opposition in Congress in response to neighborhood pressure. Communities that have long had Army posts will not willingly give them up. They have commercial and social values that count for much with local opinion. That opinion, operating on a log-rolling basis, will be very active and vocal when the Administration's economy plans are submitted for public inspection."

"CONSIDERABLE relief will be felt," thinks the Hartford *Courant*, "that the effort to reduce the costs of the Army has taken this direction rather than others"—

"Efforts to economize through the reduction of personnel would in the end cost more than would be saved, while reduction of the standard of living in the Army could not be contemplated for a moment. The Administration has put its finger on the right spot in its study of the military organization. If it can carry its program through in the face of the local opposition sure to arise, it will do well."

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John Bull Hit by a Chaplin Pie

DID THE JESTER SNUB THE KING?

Did Charles Spencer Chaplin refuse to give a "command" performance before King George?

"Nonsense!" declares the comedian. "I received no command from the King, but merely a request from the music-hall manager to appear in a charity show."

But London views the matter differently, we read, and Chaplin is sharply criticized for not appearing at what his critics considered a "command" performance.

Keystone View Company

The Smile He Brought to London

Before he slapped the British as "hypocrites"—Charlie Chaplin signing autographs for a group of London admirers.

And Chaplin, London born, strikes back with bitter words that show that his European tour has not been so delightful as the stories of his triumphal progress from city to city would indicate. In an interview with the London *Express*, says the United Press correspondent, he assailed the British as "the greatest hypocrites in the world" at times, and said that Europe had bullied, misunderstood, and misinterpreted him. He also is quoted:

"They say I have a duty to England. I wonder just what that duty is? No one wanted me or cared for me in England seventeen years ago. I had to go to America for my chance, and I got it there. Only then did England take the slightest interest in me."

DECLARING that "patriotism is the greatest insanity the world has ever suffered," the comedian takes a fling at all Europe:

"I have been all over Europe in the last few months. Patriotism is rampant everywhere, and the result is going to be another war.

"I hope they send the old men to the front the next time, for it is the old men who are the real criminals in Europe to-day."

"Chaplin said that he had been so misunderstood that he did not care whether he ever made another picture," adds the correspondent, reverting to the "command" performance—

"Chaplin telegraphed George Black, director of the Palladium, explaining his rule never to appear on the stage, since he was associated with the screen, and enclosing a donation of $1,000 for the benefit fund—which he told Black was equivalent to his earnings in his last two years in England before going to America.

"'I am by way of being a student of history,' the actor said. 'I know that the jester always pays, for the king inevitably kicks him down-stairs. The most famous Court clowns eventually are beheaded, but what happens to the monarch then? In nearly every case, kicking the jester has presaged the fall of the throne.'"

CHAPLIN'S retort attracts the notice of American editors.

Maybe he "was simply getting even with George Bernard Shaw," suggests *The Jersey Journal*, pointing out that "Shaw has a nifty way of using every suitable occasion (which means every occasion) for slamming the United States, where his works are probably as popular as they are in England."

"Being misunderstood, bullied, and misrepresented has been the fate of great men always," says the Manchester (N. H.) *Leader*—

"He is not the first man who has had to go from his native heath to find recognition.

"Another thing, he may be mistaken in his belief that he was as good an artist when he was struggling in London seventeen years ago as he is to-day.

"Probably, he finds the ground for his charge of hypocrisy against his countrymen in the unstinted applause that has been his portion on this trip.

"But that is unfair, for it is the way of the world to pay honor to those who have achieved notable success in any line. Moreover, it is but fair that the Europeans should do something of this sort, in order to counterbalance the plaudits Americans have been bestowing on foreign celebrities in recent months."

"There's a sting in Chaplin's comment that the thousand dollars he donated to the fund was equal to his earnings the last two years he was in England before coming to America to become a popular idol," says the Philadelphia *Record:*

"The dicer, the mustache, the baggy trousers, flappy shoes, and saucy cane were his make-up, then as now; and England had (and missed) first chance to appreciate and reward the mixture of satiric perception and sympathetic interpretation of Chaplin's clowning."

My Word!

—Thomas in the Detroit "News."

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Briand's Bitter Defeat

A DIMINUTIVE, SEVENTY-FOUR-YEAR-OLD man, bald, and with a square-cut, white beard will take office as President of France for a seven-year term on June 13.

Paul Doumer, President of the French Senate, by defeating Foreign Minister Aristide Briand for the Presidency, appears to have startled both Europe and America.

In Berlin, for instance, it was accepted as a foregone conclusion, we read, that President Gaston Doumergue's successor would be Briand, who has been Premier eleven times, has held twenty-five portfolios in various governments, and whose peace program for Europe has raised the hopes of the world.

But the National Assembly, composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, withheld this highest honor from the man who has done so much for France. They cheered him, the Paris correspondents tell us, but they would not make him President.

In "the greatest political defeat of his career," Briand was eliminated on the first ballot, we read, when Doumer received 442 votes, seven short of a majority, while the Foreign Minister got but 401. Briand then withdrew in favor of Pierre Marraud. On the second ballot, Doumer was elected with 504 votes to Marraud's 333.

It was because he had entered the fight with the backing of the Socialists that Briand was crusht, according to Leland Stowe, Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*. When he accepted the backing of Leon Blum, leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, "Republican France rejected him." "Mr. Briand had made the first major political error of his career." How he took the blow is told by the correspondent:

"When the man of Locarno mounted the steps to cast his vote on the second ballot, he presented a pitiful spectacle. His shoulders were more bowed than ever, his face was pale, and he did not look up.

"For him it was the harshest blow he had received in his forty years of public life, and he realized that his days as Minister of Foreign Affairs were numbered."

BUT, altho the popular belief is said to be that Briand will be out of the Government, a development that seemed to disquiet Geneva and Berlin immediately after the election, other dispatches from Paris indicate that Briand will remain in his present post.

"Mr. Briand's defeat was not a repudiation of his policies of peace," Mr. Stowe tells us. "Had the voting meant a verdict on them, the result might well have been different."

As for France's President-elect, the correspondents tell us that Doumer is a Moderate Conservative, and that he once was defeated for the office he is now about to take. Living quietly, he drinks nothing but water, and does not own an automobile, because he "can not afford it." For state occasions he rents a car. Four of his sons were killed in the World War. Further information about the President-elect is supplied by P. J. Philip, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"Despite his years, the new President is robust and vigorous. He is a man who has risen from humble origin, as have so many others of France's most prominent statesmen.

"At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed as a medal engraver in Paris. In his leisure he continued his studies, took a degree at the Sorbonne, and at twenty was a teacher of mathematics in the College of Mende. He might still have been a schoolmaster if a throat weakness had not compelled him to abandon that career.

"His political and other friends helped him to the editorship of a provincial newspaper, and so to political life. In 1889 he was elected a Deputy for the Aisne Department, and tho he has known defeat, he has been in politics ever since.

"For a time he was Governor-General of France's rich colony of Indo-China. Later as President of the Chamber of Deputies, and then of the Senate, he rose to the highest position the republic has to offer."

Kidnaping—A Growing Racket

KIDNAPING AS A MAJOR RACKET provides a new worry for police officials and the public.

Tricked by a fake sick call, a St. Louis physician, wealthy and socially prominent, is seized by kidnapers and held prisoner eight days.

Released, unharmed, at the end of that period, he and his family insist that no ransom was paid, altho the papers report that his captors demanded $100,000, and an air of mystery seems to surround the case.

International

Held Prisoner 8 Days

Dr. Isaac D. Kelley, Jr., who was kidnaped by a St. Louis gang.

Dr. Isaac D. Kelley, Jr., tall and muscular, is the thirteenth victim of St. Louis kidnapers, operating boldly in a State where death is the penalty for this offense. Lured to a quiet street by a telephoned sick call, Dr. Kelley was held up in his car, forced to wear taped goggles, and carried from place to place while the head-lines screamed and the police hunted in vain. Then, at two o'clock one morning he was turned over to John T. Rogers, a reporter for the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, who had been summoned to a road where the kidnapers let Dr. Kelley out of their car. Reports said that the kidnapers had been able to make no headway with two lawyers through whom they tried to arrange for payment of a ransom.

As a result of the Kelley case, we are hearing about million-dollar abduction rings that are said to infest some of our larger cities.

"Kidnaping for ransom—which long has had vogue among the bandits of Mexico and China—is reported growing by leaps and bounds as a new source of underworld revenue," writes Owen L. Scott, Chicago correspondent of the Consolidated Press Association.

"Criminal gangs, with their incomes curtailed as the result of diminished public thirst for bootleg products, have turned to preying on persons with money, in some sections. Outfits in St. Louis and Detroit operated in the ransom field with such lucrative results that they are being emulated."

AND Mr. Owen mentions the case of a rich Chicago gambler who was kidnaped and released after a reputed payment of $150,000. In previous abductions $50,000 was said to be the demand.

Of the many kidnapings which have bedeviled St. Louis in the last few months, we read, one was that of Adolphus Busch Orthwein, thirteen-year-old grandson of August A. Busch. The boy was seized by a Negro, but returned to his home the next day. Five of the victims were bookmakers, two gamblers, and two grocers. The ransoms said to have been paid to obtain their release totaled $143,000.

HOW can this criminal activity be wiped out? The St. Louis *Star* says editorially that the thing to do is to "put the crooks and their legal and political pals in a group, proceed against them as common enemies of society, and organized crime will be wiped out. Until then, it won't be."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE king job isn't so bad when you can quit with $5,000,000. —*Tampa Times.*

MAYBE the movie stars must diet to stay thin, but the plots seem to stay that way without effort.—*Easton Express.*

THE King of Siam, we suppose, has twenty-four umbrellas, because he expects a long reign.—*Schenectady Union-Star.*

MAYBE Carol isn't as foolish as you've heard. His latest photograph shows him with his hat in his hand.—*Macon Telegraph.*

A HOUSEHOLD page says that there are two ways of making rhubarb sauce. If the second way is like the first, never mind.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

OUR idea of redundant, tautological and superfluous verbiage is "nuisance" tax.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE chief cause of unrest is that people become materialists before they get any material.—*Brooklyn Times.*

CHICAGO has a Democratic Mayor, and may yet become as pure and undefiled as New York. —*Hartford Times.*

A WOMAN out West says she fired at her husband because she loved him. Well, spring's the time for tender shoots.—*Boston Herald.*

THE well-drest man aims to wear clothes that look as if they had cost a lot more than they look as if they had cost.—*San Diego Union.*

TO create a homey atmosphere for the visiting King of Siam, maybe the G. O. P. can trot out its whitewashed elephant.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

MR. CAPONE, who is said to be worth many millions, is one of our successful business men whose assets are almost always liquid.—*Boston Herald.*

THE average physician's share of the national income is $5,059. The average surgeon gets a considerably bigger cut, they say.—*New York Times.*

WE understand that the natives of Madeira are prepared to sell their revolution or would exchange for something useful.—*Punch* (*London*).

RELATIVITY, says Albert Einstein, has nothing to do with the soul. That's comforting. We couldn't understand it to save our soul.—*Boston Herald.*

EUROPE and the United States are prepared for the failure of the Russian economic program, but are they prepared for its success?—*Charleston Post.*

"MELLON Optimistic About Business Future."—Head-line. There is nothing like courageously facing the future with $100,000,000 in the bank.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

AL CAPONE, according to word from Chicago, is worth at least $20,000,000. That only goes to show what you can do when you save the other fellow's salary.—*New York Evening Post.*

AMERICANISM: Trembling with fear because distant Communists take what they want; feeling an amused indifference when gangsters take what they want.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

KING ALFONSO loved titles and hated to part with them, says one of the later news stories. Well, maybe after he settles down he can join a couple of fraternal organizations and work up.—*Boston Herald.*

BURNING the candle at both ends is one way to make ends meet.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

A PRACTICAL joker is one who can "make" THE LITERARY DIGEST at least once a week.—*Louisville Times.*

A PHYSICIAN says that success depends upon the functioning of the glands. The sweat glands?—*Minneapolis Journal.*

ONE thing that has been settled quite definitely in the last few months is that the Unknown Soldier isn't Smedley Butler.—*Detroit News.*

GIL CHESTERTON laments the lack of inns in the United States. The complaint of the Democrats is that there are too many outs. —*Minneapolis Journal.*

Helpless

—Costello in the Albany "Evening News."

CUPIDITY seems to be more popular in Reno than Cupid.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE trouble with most open minds is that they are open at both ends.—*B'nri B'rith Messenger.*

AMERICANS have more time-saving devices and less time than any people in the world.—*Thomaston* (*Ga.*) *Times.*

PROHIBITION will be worth while if it merely teaches Americans not to place too much faith in labels.—*Hartford Times.*

WHAT this country needs now is a man who can step forward in an emergency and sock one for three bases.—*Brooklyn Times.*

WHAT's the use of this mad rush for divorces in Reno? Most of them will only be getting married again.—*B'nri B'rith Messenger.*

RUSSIA is now growing more wheat than the United States, but judging by Russia's price-cutting methods it won't yield as much dough.—*Wichita Eagle.*

THE King of Siam says his subjects have few white elephants, probably not having listened to any of that sound financial advice a while back.—*Boston Herald.*

IF America undersells Europe, that is superior efficiency; if Russia undersells America, that's dumping.—*Denton* (*Texas*) *Record-Chronicle.*

ALFONSO, it is revealed, declined an offer to talk over the radio before his abdication. He has since taken the air, however. —*Schenectady Union Star.*

OUR conscience is easy in this hullabaloo about overproduction of oil. None of the wells we had stock in contributed to the surplus.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

MR. CHARLIE CHAPLIN denies that he owes a duty to England, his native land. Perhaps not, but wait until he tries to get through the American customs.—*Hartford Courant.*

ENGLISH garden expert is in error when he says it is extremely difficult to distinguish between weeds and young plants. If it comes up again after you cut it down it's a weed.—*Macon Telegraph.*

"LISTENING to a sermon on the wireless has not the same effect as attending a service," says a clergyman. Still, a broadcast sermon does bring the preacher's message home to one.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

THE case against wage-reductions, as we understand it, rests on the self-evident proposition that the American standard of living must be protected with or without the American standard of earning.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

Uncle Sam's Dunning Without Gunning

"IT IS THE ESTABLISHED POLICY of the United States not to use its Army and Navy for the collection of debts."

A quarter of a century ago, at the Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Elihu Root enunciated this principle.

Over the radio, Secretary of State Stimson repeated these words—repeated them with emphasis and gestures,—gestures of friendship toward Latin America and of cordiality toward our southern neighbors in the Western hemisphere.

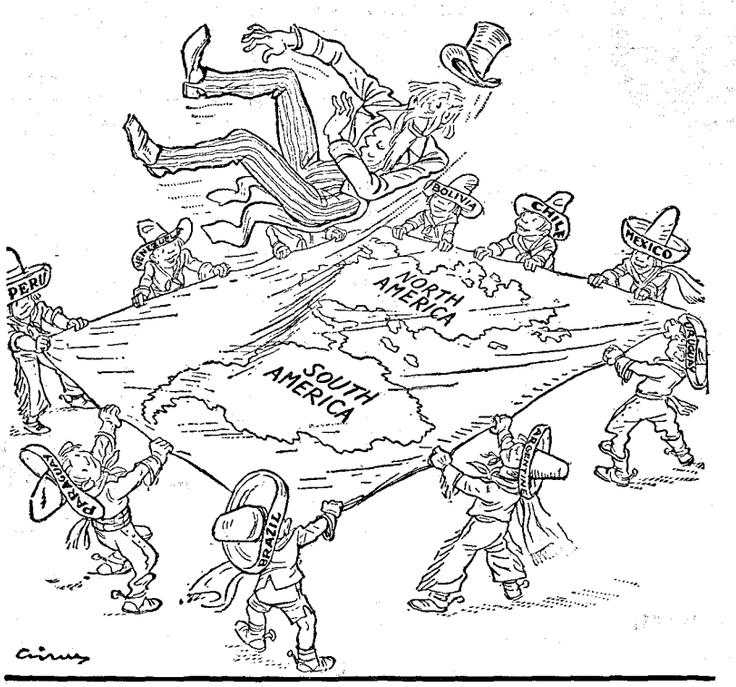
The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* boils down the speech to three words: "Duns without guns."

Secretary Stimson's clear-cut definition of our foreign policy is noticed round the globe, bringing jeers from the Soviet *Pravda* and *Isviestia* in Moscow, and praise—somewhat reserved and reluctant at times—from Latin-American editors.

Special significance is attached to Mr. Stimson's announcement that the State Department is addressing itself seriously to the task of removing "sore spots" in our relations with the twenty divers republics of Latin America. Widely quoted are these excerpts:

"We have been and shall continue to be zealous in our concern for the lives of our nationals.

"Where American investments or claims are imperiled by the wide-spread depression, we are seeking to give to Americans all of the counsel and assistance to which they are entitled under the law of nations, while never losing sight of the great fact pointed out by Elihu Root, nearly a quarter of a century ago, that it is 'the established policy of the United States not to use its Army and Navy for the collection of debts.'"



Latin America Keeps Uncle Sam Up in the Air

—"Guerin Meschino" (Milan).

A POLL of the Latin-American press by cable, specially undertaken for THE LITERARY DIGEST, indicates unanimous approval of Secretary Stimson's clear-cut definition of American policy. To the conservative *Prensa* of Buenos Aires, it evidences our awakening concern for friendly relations with all our Latin-American friends:

"Latin America appreciates and recognizes the change in the United States foreign policy; and therefore it is most important that the United States make a special endeavor to understand certain problems so as to disperse completely the fears and objections created by a policy which now is partly rectified.

"It is now known that the tension with Mexico, the occupation of Haiti, and the invasion of Nicaragua have left bitter memories.

"Stimson reveals an important modification in the handling of Washington's foreign relations—his declarations demonstrate that a friendly spirit is dominant, altho complete understanding still is distant.

"The fact that the United States attributes the general protests to 'enemies and critics whose purpose is to show that the United States is imperialistic' demonstrates the relativity of comprehension of the true situation.

"We do not deny the existence of writers who systematically condemn the United States Government's Latin-American policies, but as far as the serious press of Latin-American countries is concerned, the criticisms have been of a constructive nature.

"Finally, under no circumstances can we approve of the United States's habit of describing Sandino's patriotic followers as 'bandits.' With equal reason, this opprobrious term might be applied to General Jackson's companions who victoriously defended New Orleans in 1815."

La Nacion, another important and conservative daily of Buenos Aires, hopes that Secretary Stimson's "clear and clever viewpoint in denouncing intervention for financial reasons," may mean the end of "dollar diplomacy," and—

"To achieve this, for Latin-American peace, to assure comprehension and cooperation between the peoples of the continent, there is nothing better to follow than Elihu Root's famous speech at Rio de Janeiro to the effect that it is the political principle of the United States not to employ armed forces to obtain payment of foreign debts—a pronouncement which was greatly applauded by people throughout the Americas."

THE policy defined by Secretary Stimson should assure the future stability and sovereignty of the weaker States of the Caribbean, in the opinion of the semiofficial *Heraldo de Cuba*, the Havana daily edited by the brother of President Machado. The ideal this paper enunciates is "to strengthen each day the friendly relations of all the peoples of this hemisphere without obscuring the status of the common interests of North America and the Spanish-American republics." The Cuban paper goes on:

"Traditionally, that which has been qualified as 'pacific penetration and Yankee imperialism,' has been nothing but the result of erroneous means adopted by the Government of Washington in supporting the claims made to the governments of America by North American speculators, and almost all the conflicts which have created disturbances in our continent, and which have caused enmities and collective protests against the White House, have had their origin in the cooperation which officially and by means of its military resources the Government at Washington has lent to the demands and the economic litigations of United States citizens."

MOST of the skepticism concerning the possibility of Pan-American harmony grew out of armed intervention by the United States, points out the *Comercio* of Lima. Now, however, there is renewed hope:

"United States interventions, in a majority of cases, have been caused by United States credits, and also in order to assure economic control of the country occupied."

But there will be more enthusiasm when Secretary Stimson's words become reality, *O Jornal* of Rio de Janeiro avers:

"The announcement that from now on the Marines will be retired from Nicaragua, and that the United States naval forces will not be used as collectors for Wall Street bankers, opens a new era highly favorable to inter-American relations."

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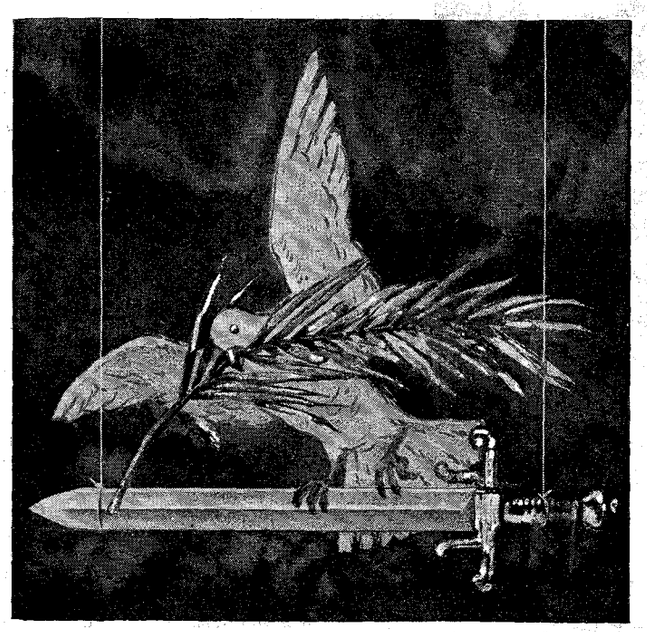
Denmark's Disarmament Drive

"POLITICAL LUNACY" and "National Suicide" are the gentlest names certain Conservative Denmark editors call the bill designed to cut the Danish Army and Navy nearly to zero.

It is the closest thing to total disarmament proposed in any European country.

But in Liberal sections of the Danish press there is much praise for the members of the Lower House—the Folkething—who passed the bill by a vote of 77 to 64. Now it is said to be "buried alive" in one of the committees of the Landsthing, the upper chamber of the Rigsdag or Parliament.

Notwithstanding this fact supporters of the disarmament



German Cynicism on the Peace Dove

"She won't be able to hold out long on such a perch!"
—"Der Wahre Jakob" (Berlin).

plan, which was formulated by Dr. Lanst Rasmussen, Socialist Minister of Defense, are convinced that the bill will be revived. An indication of its powers of endurance is given by a diplomatic correspondent of the London *Observer:*

"It is a remarkable thing that a contemporary European country, so far as the majority of its elected members of Parliament are concerned, has persisted for some four or five years in an attempt to do something practical and convincing toward throwing off the burden of armaments.

"The bill first passed the Folkething in 1926. It was then thrown out by the Landsthing, and the elections which immediately followed produced a Folkething unfavorable to the bill. The bill has now passed the Folkething in a form substantially unaltered from the 1926 text."

THE Rasmussen project, we read in the Copenhagen *Politiken*, calls for a neutrality guard of 10,000 men and 6,000 reservists, to be mobilized in case of war.

The guard would take the place of the regular Army which would be dissolved.

The Navy would consist of six inspection vessels, totaling 8,000 tons, from eighteen to twenty-four smaller vessels totaling 3,600 tons, two depot ships, twelve aero vessels, and a few mine vessels.

Representing the government view, the *Politiken* argues that it is an economic impossibility for Denmark to maintain a standing Army under present circumstances. This would cost annually about $40,000,000.

Other journals, including the Copenhagen *Berlingske Tidende*, emphasize the international aspects of the problem, saying that "as long as the rest of Europe safeguards its peace so precariously, it would be foolhardy for Denmark to take this radical step."

Moreover, adds the *Tidende*, Great Britain would disapprove of Denmark's withdrawal of her obligation to guard the entrance of the Baltic.

As at present constituted, we learn from *The Statesman's Year Book*, the Danish Army is a national militia, resembling in some respects the Swiss Army, and we read:

"Every able-bodied Danish subject is liable to serve in the Army or Navy, except the inhabitants of the Faroe Islands. Exemptions in Denmark are few, even clergymen having to serve.

"Service commences at the age of twenty, and lasts for sixteen years. For the first eight the men belong to the active Army, and for the second eight years to the Reserve.

"The number of recruits called up annually for training is 8,625, which with the permanent establishment, armed police and air force, made up a total of 14,136 all ranks. The military budget for 1928-29 was 29,600,000 kronen ($8,100,000).

"The fleet is for coast defense. It now includes three coast-defense ironclads of 3,650 to 3,800 tons, each carrying a pair of 9.4-inch and four 6-inch guns, and one of 4,500 tons with ten 6-inch guns; 4 fishery patrol vessels, the ex-British sloop *Fylla* (also used for fishery patrol work), 20 torpedo boats, 14 submarines, the depot ship, *Henrik Gerner*, and the mine-layer, *Lossen*."

Where Rent Is Two Cents a Day

A HOUSE OF YOUR OWN for two cents a day.

No Utopian dream is this, but merely part of France's new fifty-year plan to lift the natives of Algeria out of beggary and unemployment.

In Paris representatives of the three departments of Algeria and the Ministry of the Colonies have just completed details of a scheme whereby no less than 400,000 of these houses, grouped into some 4,000 native Algerian villages, will be constructed at a cost of approximately $200,000,000. The president of the Algerian delegation, Mr. Galle, gives this account of the project in the *Dépêche* of Constantine, Algeria.

At his own expense, it seems, Charles Lévy began to build houses for the natives he employed. He constructed a native village named Bel-Air. From the social and economic points of view the results were so happy that the government housing plan was formulated. In the *Dépêche* Mr. Galle explains how it will act as the corner-stone of the regeneration of the Algerian natives; a necessary prerequisite to their education in modern agricultural methods.

"Production will be doubled, and will assure for the territory at large a great increase in the harvesting of cereals.

"It will mean comfort in the little farms when the fellahs become part of a self-supporting peasantry; it will bring at the same time an increase of the wealth of the country, that is to say, the most fruitful work for the community and for the rural native populations.

"The fellahs thus brought in contact with these advantages will soon develop a taste for the comforts of home. Then they can create for themselves buildings to protect their flocks from pillage and piracy.

"On that day they will become in reality worthy coworkers of the French colonials, their equals in the realm of production and, eventually, in consumption.

"The certain result of this transformation will be the regeneration of the native masses, and the realization of their innate potentialities."

THIS vast housing undertaking, we read in this Algerian newspaper, calls for 400,000 houses, each one to cost about $480.

About 8,000 of these houses will be erected annually. With the amortization of the loan contracted for their construction, at the end of about twenty-five years, Algerian natives can buy them for a small figure. Mr. Galle tells us further that clinics, schools, and social services will be provided for each village.

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Fire and Fury in Spain

ALCALA ZAMORA, PRESIDENT OF SPAIN, leapt suddenly into world-wide renown as the incarnation of the Republic. But coming out of jail not many weeks before King Alfonso XIII retired to France, he seems to have leapt also into a fiery furnace of antireligious and anti-Republican rebellion.

Madrid cables tell of riots in several Spanish cities, of churches looted and burned, and of the declaration of martial law. The riots began in Madrid, it appears, and quickly spread to Saragossa, Cordova, Cadiz, Bilbao, and Seville.

In a statement issued after a Cabinet meeting, called to consider means to save the Republic from collapse in the crisis, the rioting and incendiarism were blamed on the monarchists and radical extremists, including syndicalists and anarchists, or communists, subsidized by Moscow. The Government statement claims that monarchists and communists have united, "animated by a common desire to discredit the Government and hamper its task of maintaining order."

We learn from a Madrid Associated Press dispatch that in a broadcast urging the people of Spain to preserve law and order, President Alcala Zamora said:

"I respect all religious creeds and I guarantee that there will be no more church-burning such as occurred to-day. I can not permit the Civil Guard to be disarmed, as has been requested, because this body has a definite position in the maintenance of public order in the Republic. Nobody but Communists, Monarchists or Anarchists, who wish to make our work more difficult, would ask such a thing."

Acme-P. & A. photograph

Out of Jail, Still in Trouble

Behind the bars not long ago as a political prisoner, Alcala Zamora, nearly sixty years old, as President of the Republic of Spain now bears a heavy burden in coping with post-revolution rioting.

MEANWHILE, we learn from press dispatches, officials of the Republican Government plan legal action against former King Alfonso XIII and the monarchists as a result of the anticlerical riots.

Just what kind of man is at the helm of the new Spanish ship of State may be gathered from a portrait of him in the *Berliner Tageblatt*. Altho he is new-born to world fame, Alcala Zamora is said to have been known as an intrepid Spanish Republican from Cadiz to the Pyrenees for many a day. This German daily presents his physical aspect as follows:

"The head of a Jupiter as the classical sculptors conceived it. A heavy frame. Shoulders too broad for beauty yet suggesting power.

"Eyes that once looked keenly at you, but now are weak and blink in the sun as if the great Spanish Republican were owl-like in his vision. His physicians have told him again and again to have those eyes operated upon, but he replies that he has no time. He is not far from his sixtieth year.

"He is of a somewhat Puritanical nature, of unspotted character, one who avowed republican principles when it was dangerous to do so.

"When the republican movement was running grave risks in Spain he called his family together. He urged them to permit him, in view of the state of Spanish law, to contribute his whole fortune to the cause. His children and his brothers and his wife all agreed to the sacrifice. He at once clapped mortgages upon an estate he owns near Madrid. He handed the money over to the republican agitators. During his incarceration in a Madrid jail he spoke with contempt of a report that the Spanish Republicans had received money from the Bolsheviks."

Revolt of the Machines in Russia

AMERICAN MACHINERY, a willing slave but a stubborn master, is said to be balking in Russia. This revolt, some Russians fear, may even prove to be the undoing of the Five-Year Plan.

The Moscow *Pravda*, official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party, does not conceal its alarm over the failure of the Traktorstroy, or tractor plant at Stalingrad. That plant, *Pravda* confesses, was scheduled to turn out some 30,000 tractors. At an enormously high cost, it succeeded in finishing only 3,150.

"The Traktorstroy made a mess of the first four months of this year," resentfully exclaims the Moscow organ. But it places the blame for this not so much upon the American machines, as upon the failure of the "comrades," to conquer them. *Pravda* analyzes the situation:

"American machinery proves to be helpless when the system of work is not adapted to it—when we drive this machinery senselessly, without knowing how to make it work.

"We have at the plant about nine hundred accidents per month. This puts various parts of its equipment out of action—such is the answer the machines give to those who handle them like barbarians.

"'Our technical equipment is American, but our system of work rotten'—that is what some of our best workmen say.

"All hustle at the plant, all pretend to be doing something; but nobody is responsible for each given part of the process of work. The result of this lack of system is that the engineers and the managers of the factory spend more time looking for information than they do at work."

FOR every hundred usable articles the plant has produced two hundred and fifty that can't be used, disgustedly admits this Moscow official organ. The percentage of defective parts is enormous. They all have to be thrown away. *Pravda* describes a typical day at the Stalingrad Traktorstroy:

"On April 4, four shops of the plant foundry stood idle. At eight o'clock in the morning, the cupola furnace No. 1 was put out of action. Why? Because Comrade Vassiliev, the foreman, forgot to prepare it for work.

"Furnace No. 2 began to operate only at midday.

"Furnace No. 3 did not work for half of the day: they 'forgot' to prepare the coal needed for it. And so on."

WHAT angers the *Pravda* most intensely is the morale of the plant's personnel. This Moscow journal remarks acidly:

"Some of the plant's engineers, administrators, and Communists have lost their nerve. They are panic-stricken by the difficulties confronting them, and dream only of leaving the plant.

"Comrade Bozhenko walks into the foundry, and wails: 'The foundry is badly organized; how do you want us, then, to carry out the program of the Five-Year Plan?'

"Comrade Torsukov does no work for six days because he does not like the work entrusted to him.

"Comrade Kruglyakov did not work for seven days because he was trying to get a raise of pay. His absence has contributed to the undermining of the production program of the plant. Moreover, the responsible party-workers see this chaos, but they remain silent, doing nothing to reestablish labor discipline."

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The Mooney-Billings Case in Drama

NOT FOR BROADWAY—that is, Broadway which seeks entertainment.

The stage of the Provincetown Theater in MacDougal Street, New York, which saw the birth of so many of O'Neill's plays, now holds a not unworthy successor.

A play called "Precedent," by I. J. Golden, treats the Mooney-Billings case as a "presentation of authentic facts."

To couple it with O'Neill is not to say that it competes with him as drama. Those critics obsessed with the technique of the stage find many flaws in "Precedent." But with earnestness, logic, and punch, the St. Louis lawyer, who turned to the stage to express his indignation over what he regards as the California miscarriage of justice, has written a play that has revived the old days when audiences interested in ideas nightly filled the little out-of-the-way playhouse.

Watching the Preparedness Parade

When the bomb exploded.

"Being frankly a propaganda play," says J. Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times*, "'Precedent' makes no pretension to being sound drama. But the astonishing thing about this exposition of the *cause célèbre* of Tom Mooney is the strong appeal it has in the theater." Mr. Atkinson continues:

"In retelling, for the defense, the story of the conviction of Tom Mooney and the repeated attempts to secure a pardon, Mr. Golden is as temperate as he is earnest.

"Altho he invents names for his characters, you will recognize among his people Judge Griffin, who presided at the trial fourteen or fifteen years ago; Fremont Older, who has worked unselfishly to have Mooney pardoned; District Attorney Fickert, who won the State's case, and two of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, Estelle Smith and F. C. Oxman.

"Six telescoped scenes in the opening act accuse the 'Queen City' Railway Company of conspiring with a friendly district attorney to use the Preparedness Day Parade bombing for their own purposes.

"By bribing witnesses they manage to frame *Delaney*, a labor organizer, who has been stirring up trouble among the railway employees.

"In the second act, laid in *Fremont's* newspaper office, 'Precedent' shows *Fremont* presenting evidence of perjured testimony to the original trial judge and preparing material for a hearing before the Governor.

"The hearing, which results in commuting the sentence of death to life imprisonment, is the topic of the final act. A brief epilog, set in 1931, shows *Delaney* still languishing in jail, and *Fremont* still thinking up new schemes of action.

"Altho Norman Thomas, Roger Baldwin, and other defenders of Tom Mooney, who were present last evening, subscribe to the general accuracy and tone of this propaganda play, it is no business of dramatic criticism to sit in judgment on the facts of a hotly disputed case on the Pacific Coast.

"But the jurisdiction of this department does extend to the dramatic qualities of Mr. Golden's play, and the verdict is easily in his favor. By sparing the heroics and by confining himself chiefly to a temperate exposition of his case, he has made 'Precedent' the most engrossing political drama since the Sacco-Vanzetti play, entitled 'Gods of the Lightning.'

"If the theater is to be used for the discussion of national issues, it is most eloquent when it speaks tersely and moderately and to the point."

CRITICS who feel an imposed duty to be judicial have a struggle with another side of their natures in dealing with "Precedent," Gilbert Gabriel of *The Morning American* (New York) more than others:

"I don't pretend—not, at any rate, in a dramatic criticism—to have the least idea whether this 'Precedent' has any right to its several suppositions, accusals, missiles, and messages.

"But it is certainly within my province to report that it had me believing, aroused me, yanked me out of a nice spring languor, and made me want to do things about it, them and everything. On the way out I stept hard on a capitalist's instep and only glared at him when he begged my pardon.

"I should hate to have to argue with the academicians as to whether it is a play at all. Compared with it, for instance, that other play of protest against our murder courts, 'Gods of the Lightning,' was something like six or seven plays in texture and tempo and melodramatic feel.

"But that is the very saving virtue of this little 'Precedent,' that it has one single thing to say, and says it without hesitation, without any love lisp or any love lost, and with no visible attempt at all at subtlety, irony, or any of the double-faced effects of a so-called civilized stage.

"It simply sets its teeth into its proposition and doesn't let go until it has bitten clean through.

"Said proposition is that Mooney—herein semidisguised as *Delaney*—was 'framed.' And the charges against his framers are preferred with all the lustiness of a steam-roller swooping down on an ant-hill.

"This is a wholly new Provincetown personnel. I don't know either I. J. Golden, the author, or Sidney Harmon, the producer, or Walter Hart, the stager, or Madame the Ticket-taker, or any one of them.

"But this, at any rate, they've had the good sense to do: go out and get themselves some truly good actors, so that for once the environs of Washington Square may ring with some helpful and vivid performances."

Apropos of bringing the play up-town, where it could play to larger houses, Mr. Atkinson observes:

"That would be an error in judgment. What fits naturally into the stuffy little hall of the Provincetown and crowds the narrow sidewalk outside with preoccupied theatergoers rarely belongs on Broadway. The psychology of playgoing is very different around Times Square, where the standards of taste are fixt and pitiless."

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Music Business as Usual?

IF MONEY TALKS, then the past music season ends with a voice that seems strident.

About $10,000,000 was spent on concerts by the American public, according to George Engels, manager of the N. B. C. Artists' Service, and chief entrepreneur in the musical line. This amount, we are told, was paid by 10,000,000 people.

"Taken as a whole," so Mr. Engels is reported in the New York *Times*, "the returns indicate that financial depression has not kept the public from attending concerts," and this, he thinks, "indicates a definite growth of interest in music."

Viewed geographically the record shows some spottiness:

"A number of cities, notably Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Kansas City, have suffered a decrease of from 5 to 12 per cent. in box-office receipts.

"However, this seems to have been offset by an increase in other communities. In both New York and Chicago receipts have been higher than last season. Detroit established new high records for several celebrities.

"New England generally reports a season of fine returns for celebrities, tho slim ones for some of the lesser known artists.

"California has been somewhat badly off, a few of its smaller cities giving up concerts altogether because of bank failures. On the other hand, the entire Northwest, covering Oregon, Washington, and as far east as Iowa, reports that financial returns on music have fully equaled those of last season."

THE repeated use of the word "celebrities" taken in conjunction with the phrase "growth of interest in music" leads *The Knickerbocker Press* (Albany) to assert that "two or three facts should be taken into consideration in weighing the importance of the year's record":

"It is to be noted that the bulk of the business was done, as usual, by the comparatively few leading artists.

"Thus Paderewski alone was responsible for the sale of some $500,000 worth of tickets. McCormick, Kreisler, and Rachmaninoff were next in order. But for the lesser known artists, says Mr. Engles, the receipts were usually slim.

"This would hardly indicate a 'definite growth of interest in music' in general; it merely indicates a definite growth of interest in those artists that the public has selected as best.

"Another thing to be noticed is that those cities which reported increased box-office business were for the most part the cities of largest population. New York, Chicago, and Detroit established new marks for certain celebrated artists.

"But other cities, where these celebrated artists did not appear, suffered losses. No figures are available on the receipts for symphony orchestras, which are underwritten against loss, or for purely local attractions.

"The truth seems to be that the public picked more carefully than usual and centered its interest in the best known artists. At the same time more musicians were out of employment than ever before."

THE New York *Times* takes up that part of Mr. Engels's report which observes that "had business conditions been normal, the concert field without doubt would have experienced a record year." But would it? We read:

"Had business conditions been good, the concert field might just as logically have experienced a dismal slump. One conjecture is as easily defended as the other.

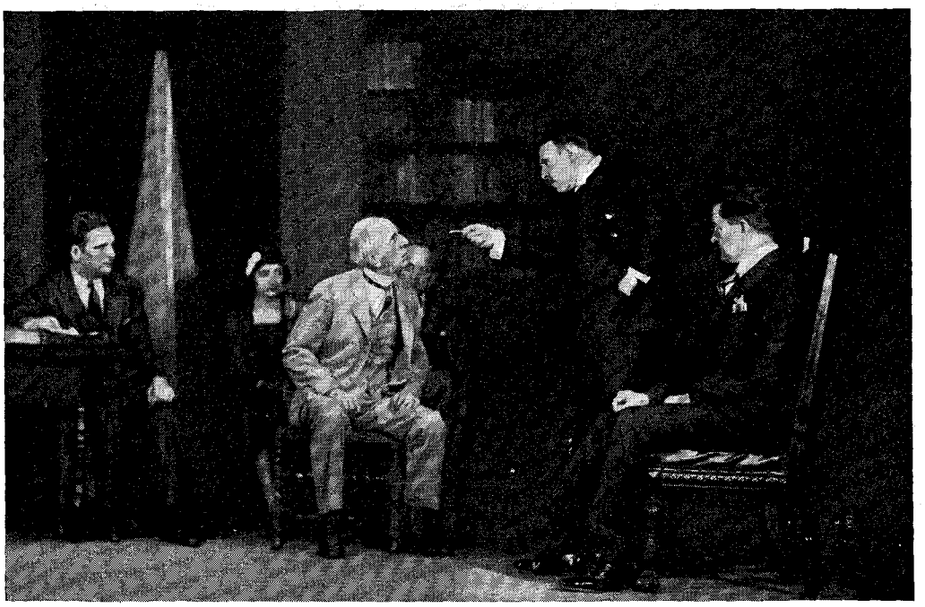
"When people are feeling poor, they want to be cheered up, and turn to music to forget their worries. Their troubled minds are soothed, and they find happy obliviousness in the sweet strains of singer or player. They also want the companionship of their fellows in poverty while they listen.

"No doubt many of the concerts, perhaps most of them, were broadcast, but audiences were not diminished. It would have been cheaper to stay at home and listen to the radio, but they preferred to spend more for the sake of the sight of the musicians and the pleasant association with other music-lovers.

"In a good business year these same people are likely to be found spending more money hearing worse music.

"They flock to the expensive girl-and-music shows, which are always plentiful in good years, both in large centers of production and on the road.

"It is curious that this year the musical extravaganzas are few, and many which should, by all the rules, have been great successes, have quietly and swiftly folded their tents.



Badgering a Witness

The district attorney, who had suborned a witness for the first trial, now attempts to nullify the exposure of his criminal act in the session of the appeal before the "Governor."

"One evidence of their scarcity is the number of singers appearing in plays without music. Producers of both stage and screen entertainment are aware of the public dislike of music shows in this time of depression.

"The talkies have entirely deserted the musical comedy field. They have to fall back on straight drama to attract customers, for a screen full of symphony orchestra players would satisfy audiences no more than radio."

The Cover

MR. FERRIS'S brush takes him from recorded history to Indian legend, and Longfellow is summoned to his aid.

He selects lines from "The Song of Hiawatha" to explain his title of "Laughing Water," who is pictured dreaming of the wandering Hiawatha:

"At the door-way of his wigwam
Sat the ancient Arrow-maker,
In the land of the Dacotahs,
Making arrow-heads of jasper,
Arrow-heads of chalcedony.
At his side, in all her beauty,
Sat the lovely Minnehaha,
Sat his daughter, Laughing Water.
Of the past the old man's thoughts were,
And the maiden's of the future. . . .
She was thinking of a hunter,
From another tribe and country,
Young and tall and very handsome,
Who one morning in the Spring-time,
Came to buy her father's arrows. . . ."

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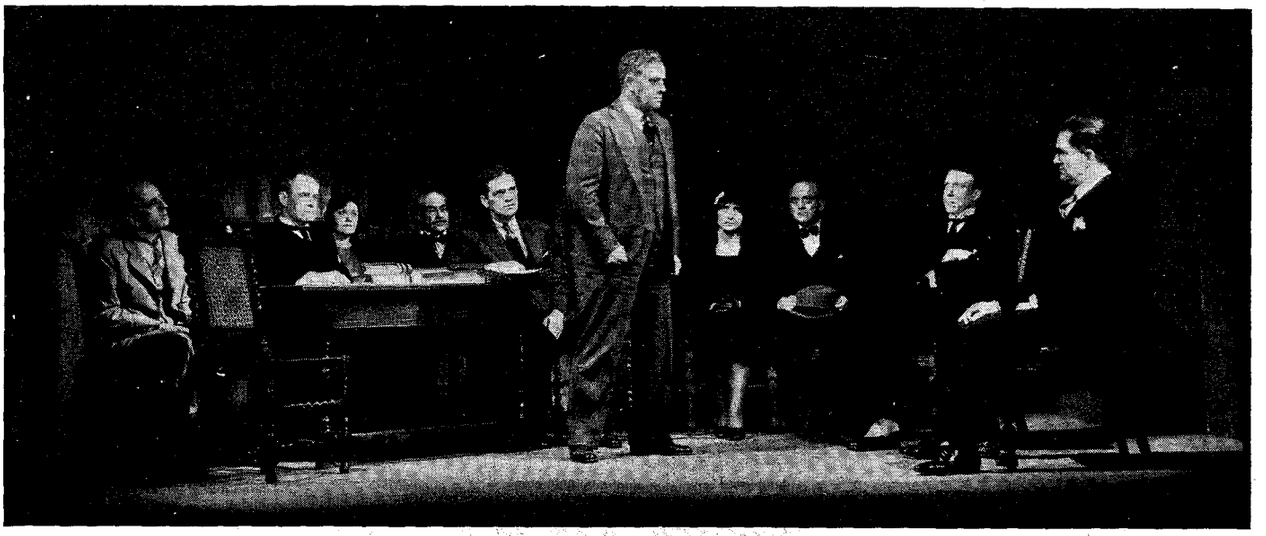

Pleading for "Delaney's" Pardon from the "Governor"

The newspaper editor who has espoused "Delaney's" case in the play, "Precedent," becomes emotional in his final plea. The prisoner and his wife sit at his left, the "Governor" at the picture's extreme right.

Where Plays Teach Politics

CURRENT DRAMA IN RUSSIA throws in its forces with the Five-Year Plan.

"The arts exist not for esthetic gratification," says the Moscow correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, "but for the greater glory of the proletariat, and the building up of a Socialist order."

"A new play, we are told, has scant chance of acceptance in a Moscow theater if it does not preach some pretty direct and unmistakable revolutionary moral."

Three plays of the present season are cited as cases in point. First, A. Kirshon's "Bread" in the Art Theater; N. Pogoden's "Tempo" in the Vakh-Tangov Theater, and Vsevolod Vishnevsky's "Last Decisive" in the Theater of Meierhold.

These are what Moscow audiences now take in place of the fare formerly offered by the great Stanislavsky of the world-famous Moscow Art Theater:

"The future historian of Russian drama may devote some attention to 'Bread' as the perfect machine-made specimen of Communist propaganda drama, in which every character talks, acts, and gesticulates in precise accordance with the latest resolution of the Communist Party Central Committee.

"The author builds his plot around two Communists, of whom one, *Mikhailov*, with almost irritating infallibility always follows out the correct line of party policy, while the other, *Raevsky*, who seems to represent that puzzling metaphysical product of Communist polemics, the so-called 'right "left" opportunist,' is perpetually deviating from the true path with disastrous results.

"Grain has to be extracted from unwilling peasants. *Raevsky* first essays this task, fails to prepare the ground adequately, lets himself be thwarted by the cunning kulaks, or richer peasants, and decides to give up in disgust.

"Then *Mikhailov* appears on the scene, and obtains the grain by the comparatively simple device of telling the peasants that, if they reveal the kulaks, the latter alone will have to furnish the grain, whereas otherwise all will have to contribute.

"*Raevsky* almost spoils the situation by arbitrarily imposing on the village an extra grain levy because of a threatening letter which he received; but *Mikhailov* saves the day by hurrying back, repealing the levy, catching the kulaks who try to murder him, and completing his record of good deeds by handing over for trial the crestfallen *Raevsky*, who has already been severely bumped on the head by the kulaks.

"The other characters are just as dry and stereotyped as *Mikhailov* and *Raevsky*.

"The leading kulak is wily and sinister, as kulaks are in Communist story-books; a one-armed poor peasant illustrates the working of economic determinism by stoutly upholding the Soviet régime in the village; a former nun introduces the necessary note to antireligious agitation, first, by living in free wedlock with the kulak, and, secondly, by expressing a fervent desire for the return to power of Nicholas II.

"Kirshon seems a rather curious figure among the great playwrights such as Gogol, Ostrovsky, Chekhov, Andreev, and Gorky, whose works the Art Theater has interpreted."

"TEMPO" is described as somewhat more human in quality than "Bread," but—

"It is essentially a mere dramatization of the daily press paragraph which tells how the X factory has reduced costs of production 4 per cent., and raised productivity by 15 per cent., and calls on the Y mine to go and do likewise. Here one is shown the super-American tempo with which some new plant is built, despite the feeble efforts of a sabotaging engineer to hamper the work of construction.

"'Last Decisive,' which is produced with the unconventional stage devices in which Meierhold has always delighted, derives most if not all of its interest from its last act.

"Here the war menace, so often proclaimed by Soviet leaders, is depicted as a reality.

"War has been declared on the Soviet western frontier and a gallant band of twenty-seven sailors and border guards is wiped out by the superior invading forces.

"The last survivor of the twenty-seven staggers over to a blackboard and performs a consoling calculation to the effect that 162,000,000 (the estimated population of the Soviet Union) minus twenty-seven leaves plenty of defenders for the Soviet State.

"Women who have appeared in the audience during the last act begin to weep, whereupon a stentorian-voiced figure comes out on the stage and thunders: 'Dry your eyes. Weeping interferes with shooting. How many here are in the Red Army? How many in the reserve? How many will defend the Soviet Union? The play is over; the continuation—On the Front.'"

NOTHING in these need interest Broadway.

The Western reaction to these plays is seen in the correspondent's final comment:

"Communist critics regard art as primarily a product of economic circumstances. So, when the strenuous first Five-Year Plan, which aims at the laying of the foundation of huge nationalized industries and large-scale socialized agriculture, gives way, perhaps, to milder future five-year plans, carried out under less strained conditions and aiming more directly at an improved living standard for the population, it is possible that the character of Moscow's dramatic entertainment may also change."

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The New Episcopalian Attitude on Divorce

DIVORCED PERSONS MAY BE MARRIED by Episcopal ministers, but not in an Episcopal church, or with the Episcopal rites, if the proposed new canon on marriage and divorce is sanctioned by the General Convention, which holds its next meeting in Denver September 16.

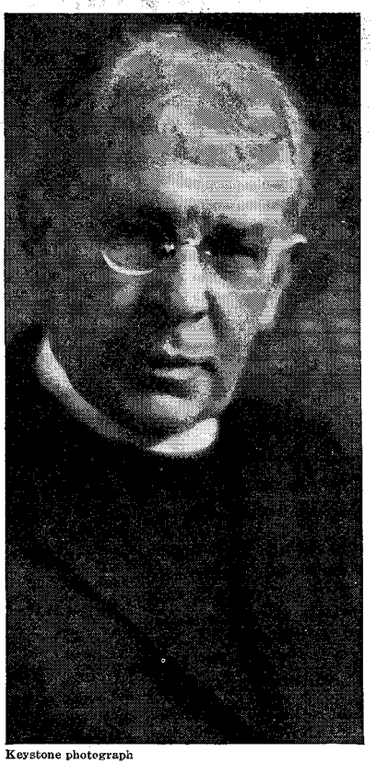
Adultery will be no bar to remarriage, since it is acknowledged that it is often the innocent person who, from a high sense of duty or from chivalry, assumes the blame.

In fact, under the proposed canon recently made public the Episcopal Church would remove all penalties for divorce. All divorced persons would be permitted to partake of all the sacraments, except that of marriage. The sole difference under the new canon would be the denial of the right of a divorced person to contract a second marriage in an Episcopal church or with an Episcopal ceremony.

Nine grounds on which marriage may be annulled are defined.

They are the familiar barriers to a complete union, existing in advance—too close relationship, insanity, immaturity, existence of certain diseases, previous marriage, unless it has been dissolved by death or for cause; lack of free consent, impotence, mental deficiency, mistake as to the other party to the marriage.

The report represents the majority opinion of a group of distinguished clergy and laity, headed by Bishop Herman Page of Michigan, who have given six years of intensive study to the problem of divorce. It is announced that the commission is anxious to receive criticisms of the proposed canon, especially of the sections on nullity, remarriage, and the special ecclesiastical courts. On the basis of expected criticism the canon may be revised before the General Convention.



Keystone photograph

Help for the Divorced

Bishop Herman Page of Michigan, who would remove the Episcopal bars to the marriage of divorced persons.

ONE stern critic, Dr. Bernard Iddings Bell, warden of St. Stephen's College, Columbia University, asserts in an open letter that the new canon "proposes that hereafter we of the Episcopal Church shall violate the exprest commands of Jesus Christ about marriage whenever that may seem good to the pious judgment of an individual Bishop."

The proposal, says Dr. Bell further, "is contrary to every known practise of Catholic Christendom for nineteen centuries; puts another almost insuperable barrier in the way of the reunion of that Christendom."

The line, then, will be drawn between the Anglo-Catholics and those who march with the moderns.

As they are summarized by *The Churchman* (Episcopal), the suggested innovations include:

"Removing from the laws of the church all grounds for divorce, including adultery.

"Permitting priests of the church to marry persons who have been divorced for whatever cause.

"The creation of an Ecclesiastical Marital Court which shall pass upon the right of such persons to contract a second marriage.

"Provision that, where such marriages are approved by the Marital Court, the ceremony shall not be performed in the church, nor shall the approved service in the Book of Common Prayer be used.

"Public and private instruction on the nature of Christian marriage is made compulsory. Without such instruction, together with a written pledge signed by the contracting parties to conform to the doctrine of the Church regarding marriage, solemnization of the marriage by a priest of the Church is inhibited."

A DIVORCED person may, after the expiration of a year from the granting of the divorce, apply to his Bishop or to the Ecclesiastical Marital Court of his domicile—which may be created by the diocese—for permission to marry another person. The Bishop or court shall make inquiry to "determine whether the purposes of Christian marriage will be best served by the proposed marriage."

The "outstanding" reason for removing the exception for adultery, says Bishop Page in his statement, is that only too often it is the innocent party that is penalized. He writes:

"Many times when the wife is guilty of adultery the husband makes himself the apparent offender in the eyes of the law.

"Moreover, in many cases where adultery is the real cause for divorce, some other ground is given, such as drunkenness, cruelty or desertion. This is often done for the sake of the family reputation, especially for the sake of the children.

"The present canon of the Church often penalizes a husband or wife who is high-minded and chivalrous as compared with some other man or woman who is above all things looking for self-protection. Every clergyman is familiar with such cases."

"It should be made clear, however, that the door for remarriage of divorced people is by no means thrown wide open," continues Bishop Page. However:

"A majority of the members of the commission felt that, in view of the fact that the law allows the remarriage of divorced persons, and that therefore new marriage relations are entered upon and new families are founded, it is desirable that the Church should bring into these new homes every possible spiritual influence.

"On the other hand, there was an equally clear desire that in doing this the Church should take no step which might seem to condone divorce."

"HERE," comments *The Churchman*, organ of the liberal wing of the Episcopal Church, "is a welcome return to the method of Jesus, who believed that all institutions were made for man, and not man for institutions, and who treated every human problem as the problem of an individual." Then noting that Bishop Page rejoices that all penalties for divorce have been removed, *The Churchman* says:

"We appreciate the desire of the commission not to 'condone divorce'; yet we wonder whether, after the ecclesiastical authorities have approved both a divorce and a remarriage as the right thing under the unfortunate conditions, the Christian principle of full forgiveness and a faith that all things will 'become new' ought not to prevail. And we also wonder whether the highest spiritual ideals ever can be effectively cherished through restrictive legislation.

"There seems, strangely enough, to lurk in the minds of many of us the subconscious notion that a stainless monogamy was the condition in Eden from which we have sadly fallen, instead of a difficult ideal still far from attainment. In this connection we should suggest that both a psychiatrist and a physician be

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included with the lawyer among the Bishop's advisers."

But *The Living Church*, organ of the Anglo-Catholic party, "can think of no good reason why the Church should place its approval upon an act of adultery as the enabling act to insure the privilege of remarriage after divorce."

To say that because one has made an unhappy choice he may enter upon a new marriage seems to *The Living Church* to overthrow the purpose of Christian marriage, and it says:

"The real question involved in the permission to remarry with the consent of the Church after divorce for any cause is this: May a marriage be treated as dissolved when a court says it is dissolved?

"If the answer be in the affirmative, we must treat the decrees of all courts alike. Then the court of lowest ideals in this or another country becomes the standard for the teaching of this Church. Then the Church simply has no standards of her own.

"We feel that our commission, tho composed of men of standing, has failed to rise to the heights that the Church requires.

"We feel that they have been too greatly affected with the world spirit, that sees hard cases in divorced couples instead of eternal principles that the Church is bound to uphold."

"Sterilization Carries No Stigma"

But is a protection to society, says Gov. W. H. Murray of Oklahoma (in center), in advocating sterilization.

Sterilization of Criminals

STERILIZATION OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES is legal in fifteen States, but the new Oklahoma law includes the sterilization of third-term criminals, and thus raises an issue which, we are told, will undoubtedly call for review by the highest court in the land.

The law, designed not as a punishment for the criminal but as a protection for society, appears to be based on the assumption that criminal tendencies are hereditary.

Any third-termer in the State penitentiary or reformatory, sentenced for felonies, is subject to the law, according to an Associated Press dispatch. Administration is left to the State Board of Affairs, which controls all State hospitals and prisons.

"More attention ought to be paid to the criminals than to persons of unsound mind," said Gov. W. H. Murray, in giving his signature to the bill. As the same dispatch quotes him further, he went on:

"Criminality and weakness of the brain both unmistakably are due to inheritance.

"Sterilization is not a punishment, but a protection. It carries no stigma or humiliation. It is a human measure for the best interest of all."

MEDICAL boards would pass first on criminals and insane persons subject to the law. Appeal to the courts is possible.

In some States, as Iowa, for example, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* informs us, the law has not been used; in others, such as Indiana, it has been held unconstitutional; in a few, notably California and Minnesota, it has been much employed, and with public approval.

The Wisconsin bill, which revises a previous and little enforced law, applies to feeble-minded persons in State institutions and others with certain inherited diseases.

"This," says *The Post-Dispatch*, "follows the urging of eugenists, who advise the method for preventing continuance of defective strains, with their burden on society," and it continues:

"Aside from letting them run at large, the alternative is segregation and confinement, but the cost and limited facilities generally forbid this. Mississippi, for instance, estimates the annual cost of institutional care for its feeble-minded at $714 per person. As there are about 600,000 such defectives in the country, the cost of their care would be enormous.

"In forms of hereditary insanity, such as the widely prevalent dementia præcox and maniac depressive psychosis, sterilization also is urged.

"The treatment, which consists of a comparatively simple operation, has Supreme Court sanction, illuminated by Justice Holmes's memorable statement, 'Three generations of imbeciles are enough.'"

But in including sterilization of third-term criminals in its measure, Oklahoma treads on uncertain ground, maintains the St. Louis paper:

"First, such a law is of doubtful constitutionality, for in other States it has been rejected as consisting of 'cruel and unusual punishment.' Scientists frown upon use of sterilization as a means of punishment.

"Altho it is the eugenist's dream, control of the right of parentage is a serious matter for the State to undertake.

"It is a pioneering movement in social science, with great potentialities for improving the country's stock, but with pitfalls as well. Its development will be watched with wide interest."

GOVERNOR MURRAY'S position would be easier to maintain, thinks the New York *Sun*, if it could be shown that habitual criminals, otherwise sound in mind and body, transmit their criminal tendencies by inheritance to their offspring.

But there is no valid proof that the acquired mental characteristics of healthy parents are inherited by their children, asserts *The Sun*, and there is no reason to doubt that sane and healthy persons commit crimes.

Yet the Oklahoma law, in so far as it affects criminals, assumes that third-offenders are incurable, and that this incurability represents transmissible traits likely to make criminals of babies yet unborn. As *The Sun* sees it, then:

"If it were an act of Congress, it certainly would be open to attack as violating the Eighth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. This amendment, forbidding cruel and unusual punishment, applies only to powers of Congress and Federal courts. The Oklahoma statute may come before the Supreme Court of the United States on either the 'due process of law' or the 'equal protection of the laws' provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment.

"Valid or not, this method of dealing with criminals is likely to offend the sensibilities of a considerable portion of the public."

Sterilization for any reason has been sternly denounced by Pope Pius XI. In his encyclical on Christian marriage, quoted in these pages January 24, Pope Pius declares that "public magistrates have no direct power over the bodies of their subjects; therefore, where no crime has taken place, and there is no cause present for grave punishment, they can never directly harm or tamper with the integrity of the body, either for the reasons of eugenics or for any other reason."

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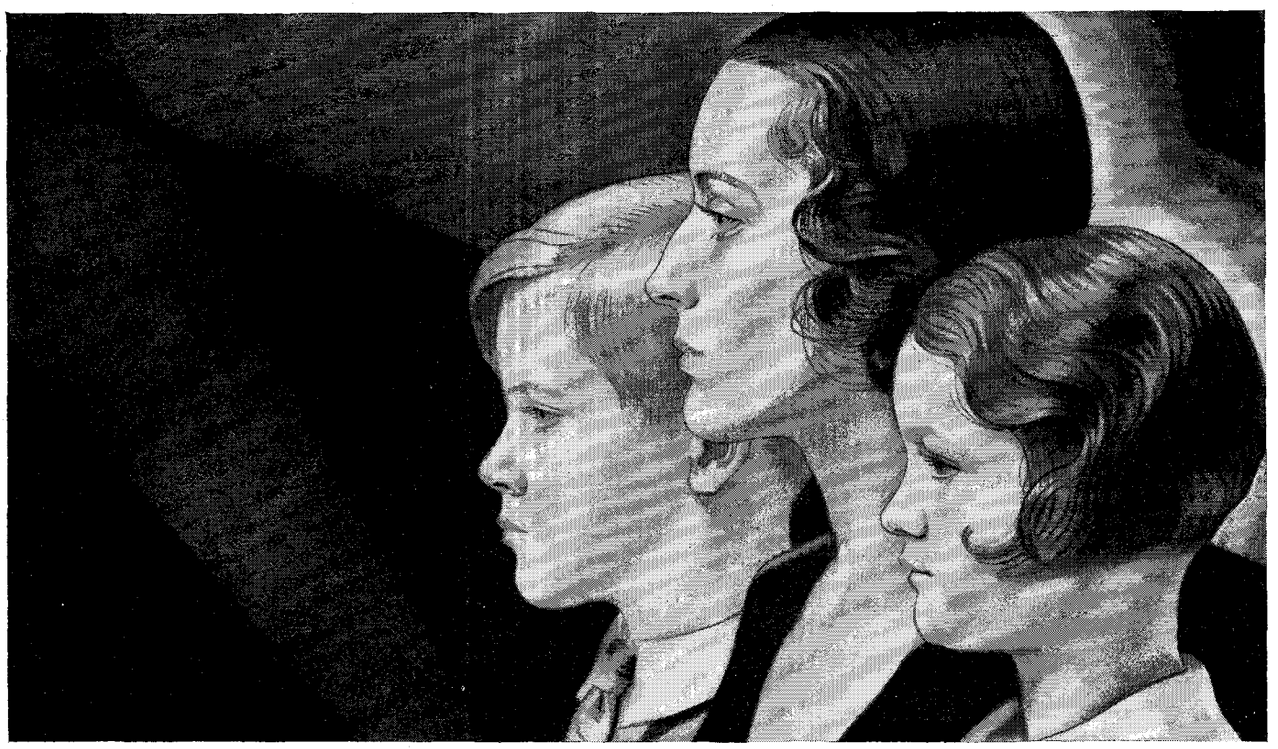

The SUPREME COURT of business

SHE IS IMPARTIAL in her decisions . . . the American wife and mother . . . and exacting in her standards. She looks on qualities with clear, penetrating eyes. In her management of the home, she puts to practical daily tests soaps, linen, kitchenware. She finds out intimately the aesthetic values of rugs, reading-lamps . . . the virtues of clocks, refrigerators.

She and her 29,000,000 sisters comprise, so to speak, the supreme court of decision for all merchandise for their families and homes. Here before them, foods, clothes, household appointments face their conclusive test. Here, patents and processes receive their final trial, values their ultimate appraisal.

Addressing these wives and mothers on the printed page becomes increasingly an art. They are increasingly discriminate in their buying. In a sense, they are still the chief competitors business has—in more or less clinging to their accustomed ways of fire-tending, long hours of cooking, sweeping.

Yet they are also a most alert, responsive market. They buy an overwhelming majority of the merchandise sold. They are the reason for endless experiments in commercial kitchens; constant research in laboratories. They keep their homes bright, comfortable, healthful . . . their children well-dressed, well-nourished . . . themselves amazingly young . . . through selections they make with their cool, sure decisions.

These 29,000,000 justices of the supreme court of American business have in their hands the spending of $52,000,000,000 every year. Naturally they base their decisions on the facts they glean from advertisements, backed by day-by-day experience in the home. It follows with equal force that the manufacturer whose goods are sound, and ably promoted, has the best chance of getting a favorable verdict. . . . For in the weighing and assaying of relative claims and values these are the most just, the most discerning and unbiased judges in the world.

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No Politics for the "Y's"

THE PRESS IS STARTLED BY THE NEWS that the two "Y's," the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., are being urged to go into politics.

But there is no prospect that they will do anything of the kind, say "Y" leaders.

The suggestion, it seems, comes in a report from the Economics Division of the National Council of Christian Associations, through which the "Y's" work nationally. The report, aimed chiefly at college and church elements, declares that the Republican and Democratic parties are both opposed to the interests of "workaday consumers," and urges cooperation with the Socialist party or political action through a new party along the lines attempted by the League for Independent Political Action. This league is headed by Dr. John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University.

The report—widely quoted in the news dispatches—says, in part:

"Whatever its name, that party should stand resolutely for unemployment insurance, by which the horrors of joblessness shall be mitigated until a reorganized economic order eliminates the evil; for the old-age pensions which would enable those too old to work to spend their declining years in decency and self-respect; for a reduction and eventual abolition of tariff duties; for an aggressive, intelligent world-mindedness as over against a provincial, exaggerated nationalism; for a drastic reduction of armaments as a serious menace to international good-will and a drain on national revenue of funds which should be used for social welfare; for an extension of public education and recreational facilities; for increased inheritance, income and excess profit taxes which would provide revenue for social welfare and move toward equalization of opportunity; for the social ownership of public utilities, natural resources, and the basic industries."

In its foreword the report declares that "Christianity must concern itself with the economic order, first, because an intelligent application of Christian ethics will necessarily change the present system; second, because Christianity and the present order come into direct conflict with the motives which each seeks to develop, and, third, because the Christian life presupposes a minimum economic standard of living which the present order does not grant to all persons."

The report is the result of a year's work by a commission of which Francis A. Hensen, secretary of the student division of the National Council for the Y. M. C. A., is chairman. The introduction was written by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary.

THE suggestion that the two "Y's" enter politics leaves approximately the reaction one would get on reading an announcement that the governing body of some religious denomination were trying to turn the church into a political machine, says the Detroit *Free Press*. "For," continues *The Free Press*, "if the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are not themselves churches, they are supposed to be primarily and essentially religious in their character and aims, and they depend upon the churches for much of their sponsorship and standing, and for the distinctive part of their name." An effort to make them the centers of any political propaganda or effort "will be a betrayal of trust amounting to a prostitution."

Such action by the Y. M. C. A., comments the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* severely, "would be not merely alien to its traditional policy; it would inevitably cripple, if not destroy, its capacity for performing its avowed mission as indicated by its title. As for indorsement by the Y. M. C. A. of any political party, it would be as much out of keeping with its character as similar action by a religious denomination. A Republican, Democratic, or Socialist Y. M. C. A. would be an anomaly either as a political or a religious organization."

Frankly alarmed, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says the "association of Jesus and Karl Marx is becoming more and more frequent and, by repetition, less and less shocking, in Christian discussion." It believes that "an impressive effort to ally Christianity with Socialism is under way, and directed by men of influence in religion and education."

However, we are assured that neither of the Y's is in politics. In a letter to the New York *Herald Tribune*, signed by Cleveland E. Dodge, president, and Walter F. Diack, general secretary, it is stated that the report of the economics council has not been presented to, or accepted by, the national council of the Y. M. C. A. or by any local association. "While the Y. M. C. A. believes in freedom of discussion among its members, for three-quarters of a century as an organization," runs the letter, "it has refused to take sides in political issues, and it seems highly improbable that it will depart from that practise."

Similarly, a letter to the same paper from Mrs. William Henry Hays, president of the Y. W. C. A. of the City of New York, says that the New York association "has no intention whatever of organizing or supporting any political party," and that "the Association does not take sides on any political question."

Hell Over the Radio

THERE WAS "THE DEVIL TO PAY" recently, when Gen. Smedley D. Butler said "hell" over the radio.

It happened in Philadelphia, where the effervescent and picturesque Marine was telling of a battle experience, when he was suddenly cut off from his listening public by Howard Miller, station owner and announcer, who, we read, accused the General of using a word "that isn't fit for a child to hear."

General Butler was describing the capture of Fort Riviera in Haiti, for which he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. He, a sergeant and a private were about to enter the fort by way of a drain hole, through which the enemy was firing. As one account quotes him, General Butler said: "Then I saw Serg. Russell L. Iams looking at me as if saying to himself, 'Hell, if you're not going through, get out of the way and let me go on.'"

He was immediately cut off, the announcer saying, according to press reports, that "the General is off the air for indecent and obscene language."

General Butler might "tell it to the Marines," but not to the public over the radio.

Federal Radio Commission officials are quoted as saying that the owner of the station was within his rights in taking action, since "profane language" is forbidden in radio communication.

AT the same time, representatives of the two largest broadcasting systems in the country said, according to the Baltimore *Sun*, that they unofficially allow a speaker a quota of three "damns" and one "hell" per fifteen minutes, altho, they added, every effort is made "to prevent radio characters from presenting an appearance of evil simply because they use those words."

All of which is of no great moment, except in so far as it raises a question of what constitutes "profane and obscene language" in these days of a rather free-and-easy manner of speaking, concedes the Buffalo *Courier*. Time was when one did not speak of hell except from the pulpit, and then only as a warning.

"But somehow or other that time seems to have been long past. "Hells are scattered around with much freedom and profusion in these days, and no one—unless it be a hypersensitive broadcast operator, and least of all a Gen. Smedley Butler—appears to be particularly conscious of the fact.

"We would not like to feel that broadcasting stations are not without responsibilities in protecting us from careless vocabularies, but if 'hell' is to be put on the index expurgatorius, how long will it be before, say, 'dog gone it' will be given equal rank of disapproval?"

A rather large company of papers note the incident with more or less disapproval of the censorship. "No one wants to hear profanity over the air," agrees the Baltimore *Sun*, which thinks "hell" is rather a dull and inexpressive word. "But if in a serious talk any chance 'hell' is to be construed as a shocking assault upon taste and morals the radio might just as well give itself up to bedtime stories and the crooners."

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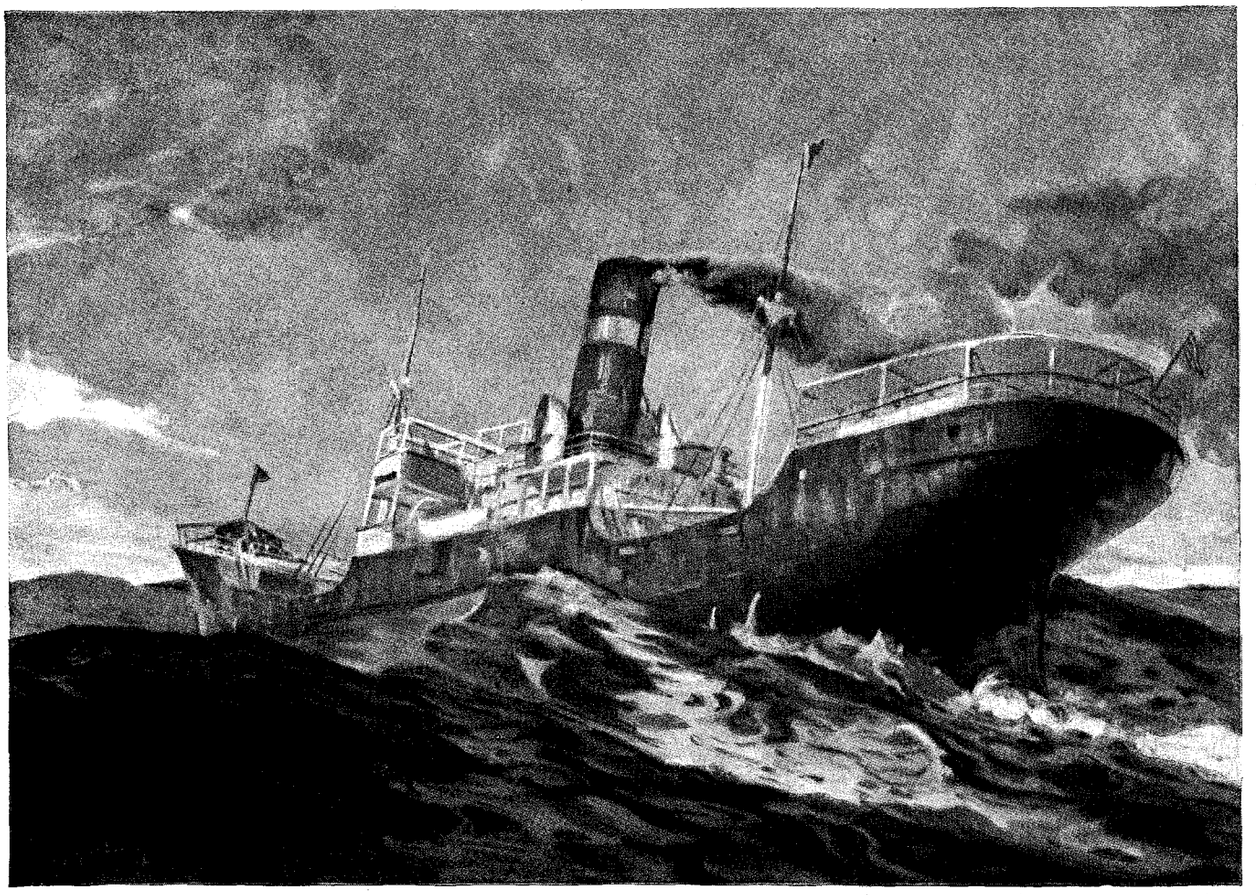
"I've shipped on a South Sea Tramp

—says Chesterfield



Yet you'll find me just around the corner"

It's a small matter where you meet up with Chesterfield. The point is—get acquainted! You'll find the change to Chesterfield a real change...one which your palate will thank you for! Chesterfield uses choicer and milder tobaccos—nothing else; and so blends and "cross-blends" them that you get just what you want in a smoke...*greater mildness* and *better taste.*

Chesterfield

They satisfy
— that's why!

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THE

"YOUR DAD KNOWS CARS"

. . . men who know value give overwhelming preference to Buic

Buick is the choice of more and more men who, business or professional practice, are accustomed giving and receiving full value for every dollar.

Many of these men employ chauffeurs, and t most critical of these veteran chauffeurs also fav Buick, as a result of their wide experience wi motor cars.

This preference only confirms the judgment of who know Buick. For they have learned in thousan of miles of travel the many vital advantages whi Buick provides.

Buick's Valve-in-Head Straight Eight engine pla at their disposal tremendous power, and the end

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EIGHT AS BUICK BUILDS IT

Many of America's fine families standardize on Buicks, and have two, three, even four Buicks in the garage. Some, over a period of years, have purchased as many as twenty Buick cars.

nce to travel swiftly, smoothly, surely, the whole ay long.

Buick Syncro-Mesh makes them even more skillful shifting gears silently, expertly, and increases fety by permitting an instant shift between high id second on steep hills.

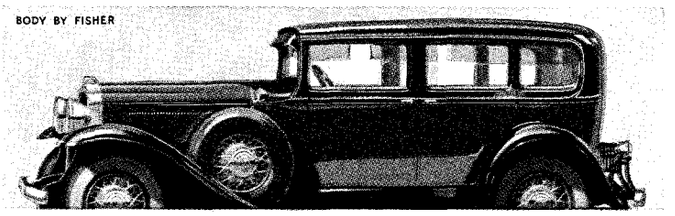
Though they remain at the wheel for hours at a ne, they arrive at their destination refreshed and laxed. For a Buick is extremely easy to control, and s insulated Body by Fisher surrounds the driver, as ell as the passengers, with the restfulness of a luxu- ous living room.

In addition, Buick builds each car so soundly and refully that its owner continues to enjoy these ad- ntages undiminished through the years, at remark- ly low cost.

Evidently people realize that Buick builds its product and governs its policies with one end in view —outstanding value. For, throughout America, more than 50 out of every 100 buyers of eights in its price range are selecting the new Buick Straight Eight— this despite the fact that they have 14 different makes from which to choose.

The new Buick Straight Eights, in four series and four price ranges, are offered in 22 luxurious models, from $1025 to $2035, f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. . . . Consider the delivered price as well as the list price when comparing motor car values.

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

HERE is a whole biography, and an environment to boot, in *The Lantern* (Brooklyn):

OLIVER GOLDSMITH

Poor Poll, the Angel.

Goldsmith "wrote like an angel, but talked like Poor Poll."—*Garrick.*

BY ARTHUR TRUMAN MERRILL

Pathetic, the queer little man with the enduring hurt
Of unrequited love within his tender heart,
Funny and vulgar, his taste askew,
Clad with profanity of color, making people start,—
Peach, orange, purple, scarlet, jade and blue,
And, yes, let us be honest, the smutch of dirt
Behind the ears, the purple rim beneath the nails!
Once, having pawned his quilts, so history details,
This life's buckeen, peach-velvet-clad, nuzzled down in feathers.
Outwitting fate and creditors and victorious over weathers;
Was it then, perhaps, being rebuked because inebriate,
That he aptly countered—no books relate—:
"He who never falls can never rise!"
Admiration for his genius never fails
Wherever men pronounce his honored name,
Unflitted he, to play life's lucre-game,
He whose Irish heart was very mint,
Whose polished words like precious jewels shine,
Whose impecunious soul was an exhaustless mine
From which he drew pathos that would conquer flint
And humour causing misanthropes to smile.
Who, like this Goldsmith, can beguile
The blasé heart, or seduce the jaded modern mind
With a simple village idyll? Who has combined
Such artlessness, such broad and noble sympathy?
What compeer showed such knowledge of humanity?
Of him Fag Boswell said· "He is the worst
Of talkers," whereat the Lion roared: "Easily first
In written poetry, in history and in comedy."
In speech Johnson indeed was lion, Goldsmith, bleating lamb,
But, pen in hand, both wit and epigram
Flowed in easy grace, in charm and melody,
For then, and only then, the sluggard never tired
But wrote, as Walpole said, "Like idiot inspired."
From the essence of his verbal store great Goethe fed
And at his death Burke's unwonted tears were shed.
Strange, ugly, uncouth Child,
On whom in life no courteous fortune ever smiled;
O polished pate, O pitted face, O goggle eyes,
At once so lovable and simple, so artless and so wise!

THIS for our Irish readers; tho, change the terms and the blood of many a far-off land will answer. From *Pasque Petals* (Aberdeen, S. D.):

AN IRISH HERITAGE

BY MARY FRANCES MARTIN

How can I know of Ireland—I, who never have been there?
And yet I do be thinking I see the turf-fire bright,
I feel a bracken-scented breeze drifting down the boreen,
And hear the corn-craiks calling in the mellow sunset light.

I know the way the ceanabhan shakes out its lint-white blossoms,
The way the daisy-petals at Michaelmas unfold.
I know the very hedge-row where one does be going
To seek the tricksy leprechaun who keeps the pot of gold.

"It's queer," says I to Michaeleen, "the things that I be knowing,
Me that never even saw the Irish flax-flowers blue."
"Not queer at all, avic," says he, "you see the Irish babies
Are always born remembering the things their father's knew."

True it is for Michaeleen, and sure I might have known it,
The way my pulses always leap to hear an Irish tune,
The way I know the Irish rain comes down in crystal splashes,
And wee folk foot a measure beneath a silver moon.

It is a goodly heritage—this happy gift of knowing
The way the little Irish lanes run up and down the way,
The lilting ring of music in the names of Irish places.
The lark-song in the dawning, and the hedges sweet with May.

How can I know of Ireland—I, who never have seen it?
Yet I know the way the tern sweeps by on outspread wing,
The way that in the chapel-yard the kindly neighbors linger.
'Tis true, the child of Irish blood is born remembering.

IN the Salt Lake *Tribune* we find this moving expression of the sympathy which grows between the worker and his medium:

GARDENER'S CREED

BY MAUD CHEGWIDDEN

I, who have loved the earth so much, shall have no fear at last
Of the cool brown earth, that will shelter me from every cruel blast;
My bed will be wrapped so sweetly round by the tender, teeming mold
Which quickens anew the winged seeds of the primrose and marigold.

I, who have loved the yearly spring of budding leaf and stem,
Shall lay me down with no sad regret, nor wish a requiem:
Knowing my hands, that delved in the earth through life, in death's repose
May give white grace to a lily's cup, or fragrance to a rose.

"WHY should the spirit of mortal be proud" when the loveliest things of earth are set free for all? As *Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Ind.) shows.

THE SIMPLE THINGS OF EARTH ARE LOVELIEST

BY MARGARET E. BRUNER

The simple things of earth are loveliest:
A fire on the hearth, the lamplight's glow;
The hour when the heart finds peace and rest,
A mother's lullaby crooned soft and low;

The wayside blossom, tiny woodland stream
That sings a happy, lilting roundelay;
Soft, billowy clouds that drift as in a dream,
The hush of dawn, the sun's last flaming ray;

The friendly trees that give of fruit and shade,
The tendrils of the grape-like clinging hands;
O there are scenes more gorgeously arrayed,
But these the heart has known and understands.

Mankind has reached the pinnacle of power,
Has conquered land and sky and ocean's crest,
And yet, when comes the heart's deep, prayerful hour,
He knows the simple things are loveliest.

IF you have it in your blood, there's no use staying on the farm. From *Kaleidoscope* (Dallas):

GYPSY BLOOD

BY GRACE GADDIS

They called me a long time, all the far off places,
Paris under evening lamps and London in the rain,
And though I heard the prairie wind and looked at neighbor faces,
My dreams rode into Cairo on a swaying camel-train.

I know the towns along the sea, the little steep roofed houses,
Where life goes on by strange, romantic rote and rule,
With people wearing wooden shoes and quaint embroidered blouses—
I have seen their pictures in the books I had at school.

I never saw the desert and I never saw the ocean,
My world is bounded by four walls and fields of wheat and rye,
But I know the way of ships and blue seas' mighty motion—
Books are dire, disturbing things to give to such as I.

And when my son grew up his father used to wonder
What the boy was seeing with his far-set brooding eyes
When a train three miles away went by like distant thunder
Or the white clouds hung like sails unfurled against the skies.

And when the boy came in one day and said that he was going,
His father stormed and fumed and spoke of "gypsy blood",
And swore no son of his should leave him at spring sowing—
The boy went anyway, as I had always known he would.

His father says till yet that farming life pays better
Than shipping on a leaky tramp as stoker or deck-hand
And sending home a different postmark on one's every letter.
Farming does *pay* best, perhaps, but oh, I understand.

MR. PRIESTLEY'S recent outspokenness brought a word of comfort to the London *Evening Standard* which quotes the *New Yorker's* poem with this introduction: "That independent Yorkshireman, Mr. J. B. Priestley, clearly made an impression in New York. They love many of our writers over there, and a poem in *The New Yorker* shows how they feel about some of them":

ENCYCLOPOEDIA BRITANNICA

BY OGDEN NASH

Could I write as witty
As Noel Coward
By self-esteem
I should be devoward;
I should strut like a newly
Painted peacock
Could I write as funny
As Stephen Leacock;
Could I write as delightful
As A. P. Herbert
I should sip champagne
And nibble at sherbert;
I should glory in being
The poor man's solace
Could I write as scary
As Edgar Wallace.
But I'd stand in a corner
And mutter "Beastly!"
Could I talk as tactless
As J. B. Priestley.

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It Prints as the Blind Man Reads

THE BLIND MAY NOW READ any ordinary ink-printed book by touch.

Not directly, of course, but by reproducing the words in embossed letters by means of the printing visagraph—a remarkable new invention.

The original visagraph, brought out some three years since, attempted to indicate the shape of the letters by sounds; the resulting complications resulted in renewed effort, ending in the production of the present instrument by the inventor, Robert E. Naumburg, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Naumburg contributes to *The Outlook for the Blind* (New York) the following description of his device:

"The printing visagraph is intended for use by the blind person himself. He puts the ink-print or letter-press book into the book-holder, makes all necessary adjustments, and reads without the aid of any other person.

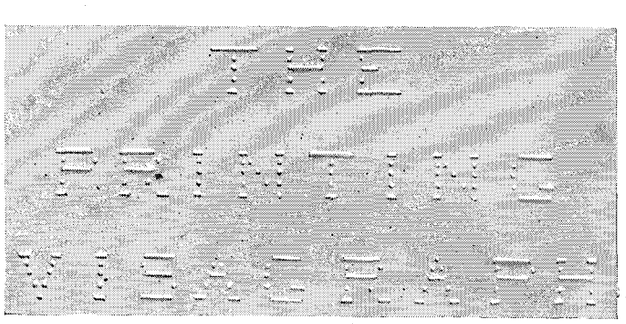
"Sound has been completely abandoned, as it has proven fatiguing and unsatisfactory. The sense of touch alone is used, as in braille, New York Point, Moon type, and line type. Moreover, the forefinger of the right hand, already trained to read embossed letters, is used. In this way, a long period of training is eliminated in the case of those who already know some kind of raised type.

"The printing visagraph produces a magnified, raised image of the printed page, one line of printing after another. The impression, made on a thin sheet of aluminum, may be either preserved or erased. The aluminum foil resembles the tinfoil used in wrapping candy and cigars.

"The raised character consists of dots and lines, so close together as to give the impression on the finger of a c ntinuous letter. A capital T consists of a long line across the top forming the horizontal bar, and a number of dots close together forming the vertical line. The size and shape of braille dots have been followed closely.

"The height of the visagraph letters, from top to bottom, is the same as of the braille letters of greatest height. It may seem strange, but it is true that the height of the visagraph letters is always the same, regardless of the size of the letters printed in ink.

"The visagraph reproduction of any word or sentence in the average book occupies about the same space from left to right, as the same word or sentence printed in uncontracted braille.



How the Lettering of the Machine Looks

"The visagraph is cosmopolitan. It can read letters with French, German, or Spanish accent marks as readily as it can the English language.

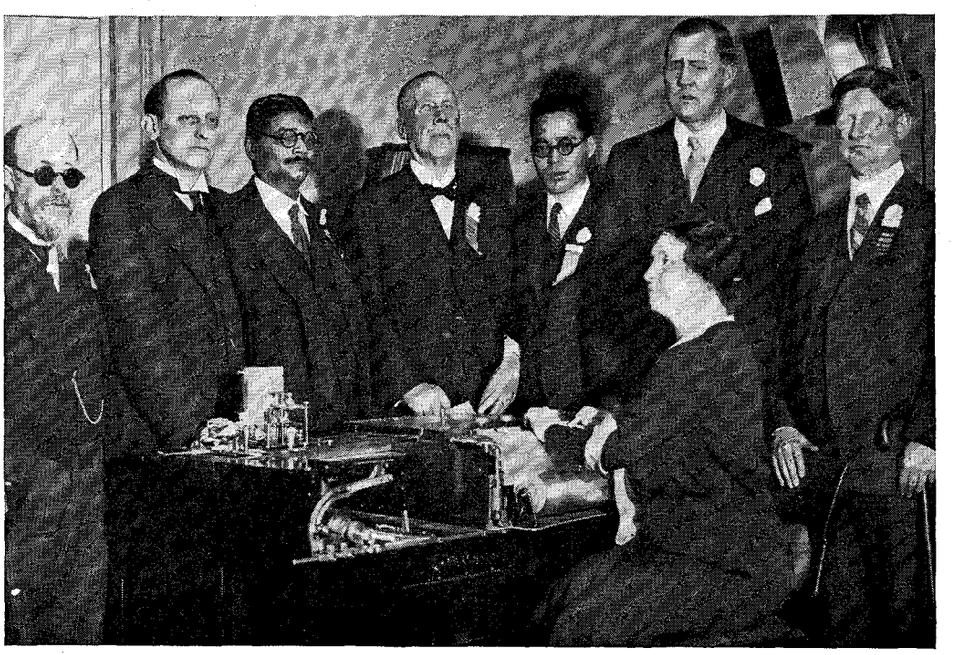
"In size and in appearance the printing visagraph resembles a flat-top desk used in offices.

"Just as in the case of the telephone, the telegraph, the radio and television, there are two parts, the sending portion and the receiving portion, so also the printing visagraph consists of two main parts.

"The left half of the box, on top, is occupied by the printed book, opened right side up at any desired page, and prest upward against a flat plate of glass by a book-holder. Above the book is the 'lighthouse.' It contains a lamp and also a selenium or photoelectric cell, sensitive to light. The lighthouse is the sending station or transmitter.

"In the right half of the top box is the 'printer,' which reproduces on the aluminum sheet, in embossed letters what the electric eye of the lighthouse 'sees.' The printer is the receiving station.

"The printing visagraph is the first machine in the world which, from an ordinary ink-print book, can produce a raised image which the sightless may enjoy."



Miss Helen Keller, Deaf and Blind, Reading on the Visagraph

Mr. Naumburg, the inventor, is second from the left. At the extreme right is Mr. Robert B. Irwin of the American Foundation for the Blind. The others in this group are delegates to the World Conference on Work for the Blind, called by President Hoover.

Fat America

THE great American danger that everybody will get fat, if not fat-headed, is pointed out by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York). Says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York), in a notice of the article:

"Virtually every family in the United States can afford to buy all the food, if not every kind of food, that its members desire. There is a natural human tendency under these circumstances, Dr. Taylor explains, to eat too much and to get too fat; a tendency already clear in the increasing average weight of American men over forty.

"Health experts agree, Dr. Taylor argues, that overweight after forty is hard on the circulation, and shortens life. The prevailing tendency to fatness is probably one cause of the fact that the span of life is decreasing instead of increasing in America in spite of the successes of sanitary science with children and young people.

"The chief hope of reform, however, Dr. Taylor suspects, is style.

"If thinness becomes as fashionable for men as it has for women, the country may be saved."

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How the Electric Clocks Work

THE ELECTRIC CLOCK, which keeps going by itself, without spring or weights, and which never has to be wound, is now a reasonably familiar object.

How it is operated, and why it keeps time, is explained in *Current Science* (Columbus, Ohio). These clocks go steadily because the speed of the generators at the power-house are steady.

These generators must all be regulated to the same speed, because otherwise they would interfere with each other. The clocks merely make use of the methods of regulation that were necessary long before they were thought of. And it is all explained thus:

"Almost the ultimate—the 'last word'—in service is now offered to those of us who may be too lazy to wind the clock, or too absent-minded to remember that duty.

"With that sudden rush which characterizes the charge of a new invention upon the American pocketbook, a host of synchronous, or 'electric,' clocks have appeared in electric, jewelry, department, and—of course—drug stores.

"Two things are amazing when one investigates the electric clock: (1) how accurate they are for weeks on end; (2) how little machinery is inside of one. Both of these facts require explanation.

"Years ago the makers of electrical dynamos—the generators of 'juice'—decided that all should go at a uniform speed.

"Most of the current sent out over the wires is alternating—it goes first in one direction, and then the other. This is due to the fact that the rotating magnets in a dynamo present their north poles and their south poles alternately to the stationary magnets.

"The decision of electrical men was that current should be produced that alternates precisely sixty times each second. This is called 'sixty-cycle' current. However, there are a few exceptions where twenty-five-cycle current is generated.

"There was, of course, a very practical reason for this regulation of speed.

"One dynamo can rarely pull the electrical load of a city, even if it were wise to use one single large machine with its danger of a breakdown.

"Most power-houses contain two or more generators; in addition, the custom of connecting different power-houses by wires has proved most practical.

"To-day, if you live in a well-electrified area, there may be scores of dynamos—some run by water-power, others by steam—pouring their current into one great electrical system at your service.

"It is obvious that they must 'keep step'; if one is even slightly out of step, it will 'buck' irregularly, and waste power.

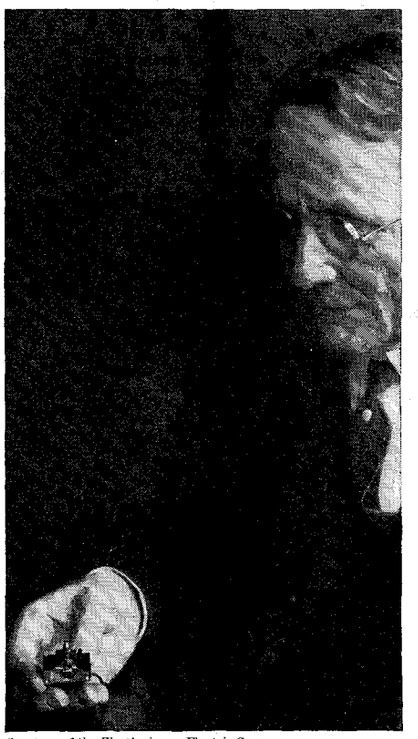
"Some of the most delicate time-keeping machinery ever invented is to be found in the central stations of large power systems.

"Even the smaller stations are equipped with 'frequency meters,' the newest, most sensitive ones being able to measure an 'out-of-step' condition that is but one-fiftieth of a cycle.

"The electric clock is far simpler, mechanically, than even the cheapest alarm clock. There are but few cog-wheels inside.

"Its heart is a tiny synchronous motor. 'Synchronous,' in Greek, means 'with the time'; you might translate it 'in step,' and still be considered a good scholar.

"Its tiny magnetic poles change their attraction sixty times a second, and once started they will, therefore, move just one step ahead every time the current changes. Then, in the electric clock, sixty steps make one second, sixty seconds make one minute, sixty minutes make one hour, and so on as long as time flies, or the current does not fail."



Courtesy of the Westinghouse Electric Company

Tiniest Electric Motor

What is believed to be the world's smallest synchronous electric motor is shown by C. E. Skinner, assistant director of engineering for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. About the size of a hickory nut, it runs on ordinary house current. Its rating is approximately one-half cricket power. This motor is used in delicate devices which require a constant speed with very little power.

Explosive Anesthetics

RECENT ACCIDENTS DUE TO THE EXPLOSION of anesthetic gases or vapors lead *The Journal of the American Medical Association* to note that such occurrences are very rare indeed, and should be impossible with proper care.

We are constantly dealing with inflammable substances, but recognizing their nature, we keep sparks or flames away from them, and no harm results.

The writer calls special attention to the danger of electric sparks from friction in cold weather. We read:

"Two years since, at Evansville, Indiana, a tank containing nitrous oxid exploded, killing an anesthetist.

"Last month a patient died on the operating table in Los Angeles because of the explosion of an anesthetic mixture. Exploitation by the press of such dramatic incidents is natural.

"Yet the hazard from an explosion of anesthetics is probably less than that of fatally persistent hiccup.

"At present any death due to explosion receives front-page publicity, while a hundred deaths from post-operative pneumonia may not include one mention. Henderson pointedly remarked that surgeons and anesthetists need far more to utilize means to prevent post-operative pneumonia than to worry over the hazard of explosions, except, of course, explosions due to carelessness.

"In the case of the Los Angeles accident, the patient was given nitrous oxid and oxygen, followed by ether. It has been pointed out repeatedly that a mixture of these gases is explosive; in fact, both ether and ethylene are explosive, but only in the presence of oxygen or nitrous oxid.

"Explosions recorded heretofore appear to have been due to sparks from discharges of static electricity developed in the apparatus for administering the anesthetic. Unfortunately, the conditions that produce explosions are not fully understood."

VARIOUS committees of the American Medical Association have drawn up conclusions and recommendations based on available information. Briefly stated, the recommendations, we are told, were that the apparatus should be constructed wholly of metal or other material that is a good conductor of electricity, so that it would be incapable of developing or retaining highly localized electrical charges. The writer goes on:

"An equally important measure against sparks or static electricity is to keep the atmosphere of the operating rooms sufficiently moist; a humidity of 55 per cent. is sufficient to prevent the development of electrical charges. In the operating room, or wherever inflammable anesthetics are used, there should be strict rules against any open flame or light.

"The electrical equipment of the operating room and all suction, heating, radiologic diathermy, and other apparatus should be of good construction and should be kept in such good repair that sparks can not be produced.

"Particularly important is it that all electrical apparatus, should be so enclosed or so protected that anesthetic gases and vapors can not reach the electrically charged parts, nor will they be in such proximity to the patient as to induce static sparks. Even with all these precautions there will occasionally be an accident.

"In the Los Angeles accident it appears that the use of diathermy was blamed. The pathologist of the hospital has recommended that physicians should be warned not to use diathermy in the presence of explosive gases. Regrettable as is any case of death from explosion of anesthetic gases, explosion is statistically the least of the hazards of anesthesia."

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Blood Permits Required in New York

THE furnishing of one's blood for transfusion has reached such dimensions in New York, that it has assumed the character of a regular business.

A person in this city may not now sell his blood for transfusion without a permit from the Board of Health.

This regulation, we are told by *The Weekly Bulletin* of the New York Department of Health, is necessary in order that the proper precautions shall be taken, because it was found that some of the agencies were "interested chiefly in the profit," and actually supplied unfit donors. We learn:

The activity of commercial blood-donor agencies and commercial blood donors has been taken under control by the Department of Health. On November 21, 1930, the following new sections were added to the Sanitary Code:

"No person shall act as a blood-donor in the City of New York without a certificate of registration issued by the Department of Health, or otherwise than in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Health.

"The term 'blood-donor,' as used herein, shall be taken to mean and include any person who holds himself out as willing to dispose of his blood, or who offers his blood, or whose blood is used for transfusion purposes, for a fee.

"No person shall conduct, maintain, or operate a blood-donor agency in the City of New York without a permit therefor issued by the Board of Health or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the said permit and the regulations of the said Board.

"The term 'blood-donor agency' shall be taken to mean and include any office, registry, place, or establishment which employs, engages or supplies or advertises or holds out to employ, engage, or supply any person or persons whose blood is or may be used for transfusion purposes."

Since Landsteiner, some years ago, demonstrated the presence in the blood of iso-agglutinins, and showed the relation of these to the accidents attending direct transfusion from man to man, observance of the necessary precautions with respect to the selection of blood-donors has caused direct transfusion to be widely practised by surgeons throughout the world.

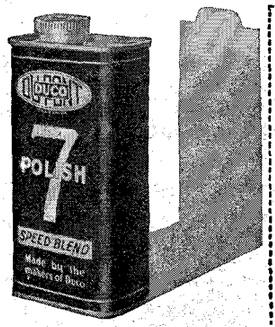
Recent investigations have shown that the growth of the practise of transfusion in this city has led to the establishment of a large number of commercial agencies supplying blood-donors for a fee.

It has been found that some of these agencies exercise very little control over their donors, being interested chiefly in the profit to be derived from the business.

The blood of the donors has been incorrectly grouped, donors unsuitable to a particular donee have been supplied, and in several cases donors have been found infected with syphilis.

The newly adopted sections of the Sanitary Code, together with the regulations thereunder, are the result of repeated conferences among all interested groups: surgeons, hospitals, medical societies, reputable blood-donor agencies, and representatives of the Department of Hospitals and of the Department of Health. It is believed that this new legislation will effectively control the situation.

Send coupon



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Desk L4, General Motors Bldg., DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Canadian Industries Ltd., P & V Div., Toronto 9, Canada

Send me your Sample Beauty Kit for my auto. I am enclosing 10 cents (coin or stamps) to help pay the mailing cost. (*Good only in U. S. and Canada.*)

NAME_____

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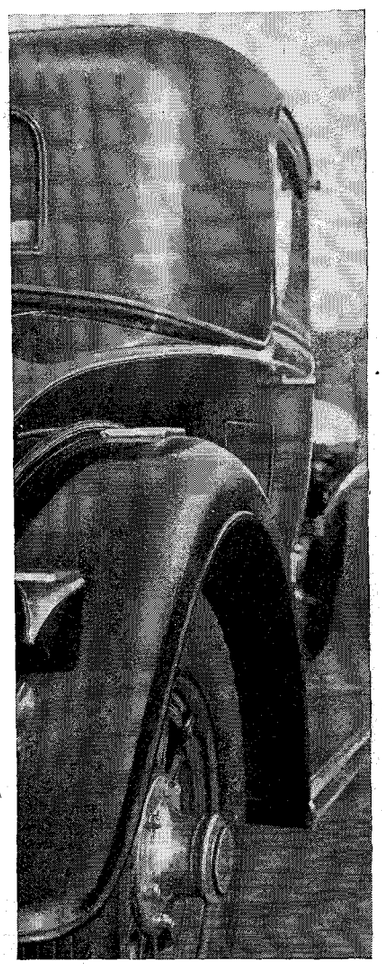
BEAUTY KIT — Contains not only a generous sample of *No. 7 Duco Polish*, but samples of *No. 7 Nickel Polish* and *No. 7 Auto Top Finish*. Send 10 cents to help pay the postage.

for sample can of SPEED BLEND

Bring back that "new-car look" with this new, fast-working No. 7 Duco Polish

ALREADY millions of cars have been rejuvenated with SPEED BLEND, the new, quick cleaner and polish developed by du Pont, maker of Duco. It works amazingly fast, yet it's safe—containing no acids or grit. Rub it on, wipe it off. Traffic Film* is gone. The finish is bright and smooth as when new... You paid a good price for car beauty—enjoy it. Try this NEW No. 7 Duco Polish.



CARE WILL SAVE YOUR CAR

STOP RUST-CHOKE!
Clean out rust and scale with No. 7 Radiator Cleaner. More power, better engine performance.

QUICK CURE FOR WORN SPOTS!

Touch up worn places and scratches on fenders, bumpers, tire carriers, etc., with du Pont No. 7 Touch-up Black. Brush supplied in can.

KEEP BRIGHTNESS BRIGHT!

with No. 7 Nickel Polish for radiator, lamps and hardware. Made by du Pont.

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Restore the lustre, waterproof the top with No. 7 Auto Top Finish. You can brush it on in half an hour. It dries overnight. No. 7 is made by du Pont, the world's leading maker of auto top materials.

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After polishing car, use du Pont No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream to preserve gloss and protect finish against weathering. Much easier to use than ordinary waxes.

***TRAFFIC FILM**—Oily, sticky dust and grime, baked by the sun into a hard film which soap and water can't remove. Speed Blend takes it off—quickly—easily—safely.

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Sky Boys Who "Rode the Ball" on Empire State

LIKE LITTLE SPIDERS they toiled, spinning a fabric of steel against the sky.

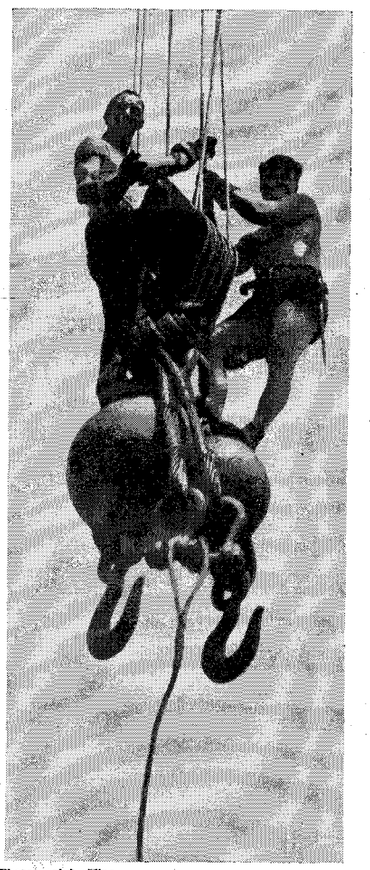
Crawling, climbing, swinging, swooping—weaving a web that was to stretch farther heavenward than the ancient Tower of Babel, or than all the elder towers of the modern Babel, as Manhattan has sometimes been tagged.

All weathers alike, close on a quarter of a mile skyward in a year—a floor a day coming up the straight, and that takes some spinning.

Up to where "Bryant Park is a pancake," as *The New Yorker* puts it, "and the Statue of Liberty something to throw at a cat."

And with them rose a cameraman, always on the job—Lewis W. Hine, the pictorial historian of the building, some of whose stunning photographs of sky-scraper builders in action are reproduced here.

He, too, learned to be a spider, a watchful one, smuggling his camera to all kinds of dizzy perches. And thus he built up a unique album of the human side of tower construction. The New York *Evening Post* calls it "a saga of the men who, outlined against the sky on dizzy heights, fuse the iron of their nerves with the steel of the girders they build into modern cities," and continues:



Photograph by Hine

Michelangelo Would Have Saluted This

What Carl Sandburg has done for the Age of Steel in his poetry, Lewis W. Hine has tried to do pictorially.

He has focused his camera on the "sky boys" who "ride the ball" to the ninetieth floor or higher and defy death to the staccato chattering of a pneumatic riveting-hammer.

From every height Mr. Hine has snapt these adventurous youths.

He has caught them gliding confidently across narrow girders with only the wind at their backs for support, where a slip means a horrible death.

He has pictured them swinging on slender wires over streets a hundred stories below.

These pictures make it easy to understand the speed and skill with which modern sky-scrapers are erected.

For the men who appear tiny as flies to the spectators in the streets beneath are shown here as muscular, clear-eyed, poised, and self-confident creatures whom Lysippus or Phidias would have delighted to model in imperishable marble.

Mr. Hine, who has developed for himself the profession of sociological photographer by using his camera to record social progress, was commissioned by the builders of the Empire State Building to picture each step in the erection of that tallest sky-scraper.

THE result, we learn, is a mass of photography, all of which will be preserved in the building as a memorial to the men who swung the huge girders into place and fastened them with white-hot rivets. In particular, *The Evening Post* speaks of one of our present illustrations (on the following page), thus:

One of the pictures which has attracted attention is of a workman swinging out from the building at a terrifying height, to which Mr. Hine has given the poetic title of "Icarus." The name was suggested by the fact that the figure expresses the sense of flight.

In photographing workers on the mooring-mast, Hine was swung out over Fifth Avenue in a specially adapted basket.

"Growing up with a building this way is like the account of the strong boy (was it Hercules?) who began lifting a calf each day so that when they had both reached maturity he could shoulder the bull," said the photographer to a *Survey Graphic* writer, who continues:

Hine is full of interesting information that he has picked up, on his way up, such as that the girders were in place on the building in New York eighty hours from the time they were finished in Pittsburgh; that with an average of five thousand men employed on the building as it rose to its 102 stories, only five men were killed, an unusually low number. But he is most

Curtis-Wright Flying Service photograph

The Watch-Tower of Two Rivers and Finger of Manhattan's Mighty Sun-Dial

Looking across town from the east, showing the Hudson and New Jersey in the distance. The Chrysler Building is a little north of the Empire State, and other towers of high renown can be identified—by eyes that know them.

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Photograph by Hine

"Icarus"

To be imagined as winging to the sun in quenchless aspiration.

of all interested in the actual human beings he is photographing; he calls these workmen "the spirit of the sky-scraper."

He is full of admiration for the nonchalant way in which they defy the law of gravitation. "These experiences," he says, "have given me a new zest of high adventure, and, perhaps, a different note in my pictorial interpretation of industry."

And now that the great silver-trimmed shaft is cleared of débris and full of inquisitive humanity, what is the attitude of the men who did the job? A seemingly semi-inspired interpretation of their point of view is offered by Earl Sparling in the New York *World-Telegram*.

He couches his story in terms of an imaginary monolog from one sky boy to another, in the mood of emptiness and depression that comes when the big job is done, and life holds nothing but a vague thought of the next tower to be built.

Even the weather is all wrong. It seems to this "morning after" pessimist that fogs and rains will always conspire to shroud the noblest trophy of sky-boy toil. And so:

Up here, 102 stories high, a quarter of a mile above the sidewalks, you really can't see very much.

That, Joe, is the joke of it.

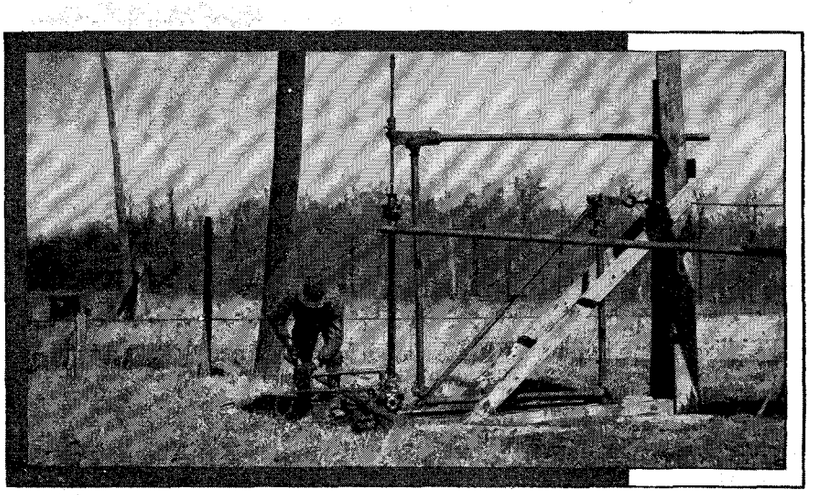
Remember, we talked about that months ago, when you and the rest of the gang were topping out on the eighty-sixth floor.

You said, "We'll build them higher than this some day." And you added, "But what's the use? When you get up this high, all you get is rain and fog."

It seems a long time now, that day when the forge fire glowed right in the middle of the eighty-sixth floor and the tower was still just a mass of steel girding against a rainy sky. It's different now.

Everything is warm and cozy up here

WHEN THIS PUMPING-JACK GOES UP, MOTOR REPAIR BILLS GO DOWN



Every stroke of this jack is a stroke of good luck for some motor. For it pumps from the earth the finest known raw material for motor oil—Pennsylvania Grade Crude.

Why does Pennsylvania Grade Crude make better motor oils? Ask Nature! When she made this marvelous Crude she gave it greater oiliness, greater freedom from impurities.

Motor oils refined from this great crude save you money—give you more miles per quart of oil, better piston seal—which means you get more power and use less gasoline. Such oils give you the most dependable protection against repairs caused by poor lubrication!

Pennsylvania lubricating oils have greater resistance to heat. They stand up when other oils quit. That's why you will find them chosen for the toughest jobs—in automobiles, tractors, airplanes, motorboats; in locomotives, stationary machinery and turbines.

And when it comes to refining, look for leadership in the Pennsylvania field! In this field, refiners have the longest background of refining experience—generations of it!

The emblem shown below appears on many brands of finished motor oil. Each is made 100% from Pure Pennsylvania.

FREE! Send for copy of one of the most interesting oil booklets ever written. Address Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, Dept. B-4, Oil City, Pa.

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This emblem guarantees the quality of the crude oil—the maker's individual brand guarantees the quality of the finished product.

Guaranteed 100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA OIL

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PENNSYLVANIA GRADE CRUDE OIL

from which the world's finest motor oils are made

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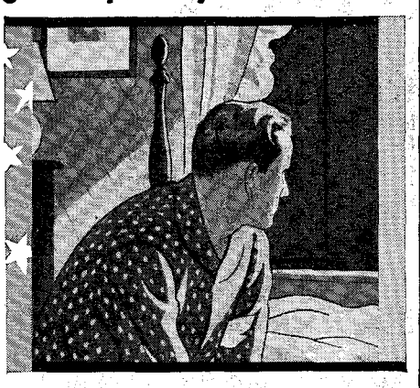
why deny yourself coffee when you need give up only caffein?



EVEN if the caffein in coffee has affected your sleep, nerves or digestion, you can still enjoy coffee! Drink Sanka Coffee—genuine, delicious coffee with 97% of the caffein removed—and revel once more in coffee's old-time goodness!

Sanka Coffee is a blend of the choicest Central and South American coffees. Nothing is added—only caffein is removed. You make it as you've always made coffee. Sanka Coffee is rich in flavor—tempting in aroma. Coffee experts recognize that no other blend is finer.

Sanka Coffee has been approved by the American Medical Association. Your grocer sells it—ground or in the bean—in pound vacuum cans that preserve its freshness. Complete satisfaction or your money back. Get a pound to-day.

Send the coupon below for the free booklet, "Sleep—and how to get there."

make the night-test! The first time you try Sanka Coffee drink it at night. It won't keep you awake. Next morning you'll know, from actual experience, that you've discovered a delicious coffee that you can enjoy morning, noon *and* night—without regret!

SANKA COFFEE

drink it and sleep!

Sanka Coffee is a superior blend of the choicest Central and South American Coffees—from which 97% of the caffein has been removed.

ACCEPTED by AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN. Committee on Foods

GROUND OR IN THE BEAN

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Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of the free booklet, "Sleep—and how to get there."

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... *State* .....

now. Men in spats are standing in line, at $1 per, to look out over the bulwarks, and young mothers are bringing their children up, and over on one of the soft bamboo settees two young tourist newlyweds are making love shamelessly.

Seeing those mothers with their children reminded me of something, Joe. You didn't say much that day, but I sort of got the idea. It wasn't what you said but the way old Freddy hunched over the wheelbarrow fire when I mentioned the lives lost.

I got to thinking to-day and I tried to pick out the shaft that carpenter went down. I couldn't find it.

All the shafts look alike now, and the elevator operators are drest up in swell uniforms, and when the elevators go up and down the men in the spats complain that their ears buzz.

It doesn't seem possible that only a few months ago there was a fire in a wheelbarrow right where the souvenir counter stands now.

Boy, it was cold that day, and thanks for that drink. Is the old Scotchman still at it? He better cut it out. You can't build this kind of thing with whisky. He'll probably get it on the Metropolitan job if he doesn't cut it out.

Sure. I got it pretty straight to-day. They're figuring on 110 stories, and 110 stories would be a long way to fall, even drunk.

A SERIES of light spring fogs interfered with visibility for some days after the opening, and we find this reflected in Mr. Sparling's story. Thus:

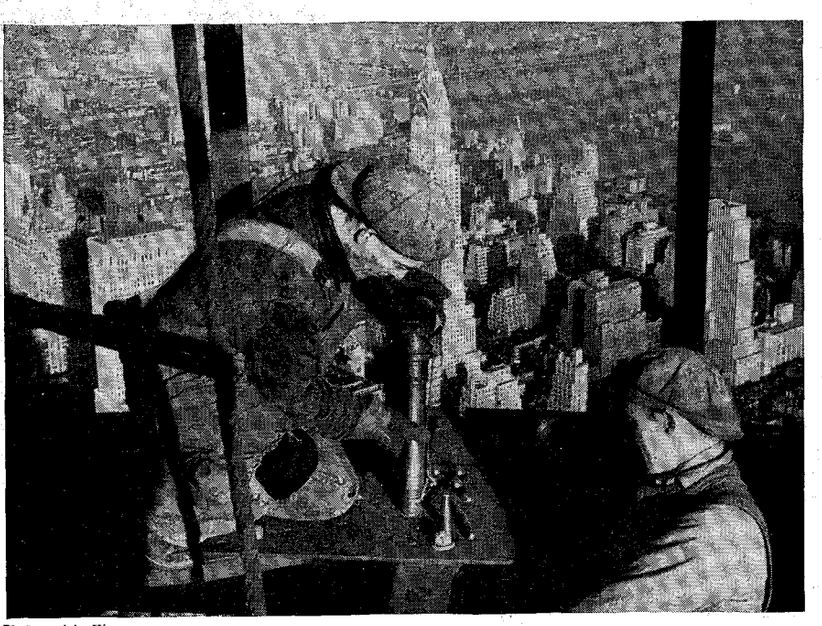
I found myself leaning over the bulwarks, just now, alongside of a fat guy with an accent.

He said, "I was in the Woolworth Building. It was better. You was able to see something. It was down below the clouds and you could see something."

As a matter of fact, he was about right. You can see more from the eighty-first floor than you can from the eighty-sixth floor, and more from the eighty-sixth than from the 102d floor.

Not being able to see very much, the customers have started a habit of scratching their initials in the steel walls up in the tower-room. That ought to give you a laugh, Joe. You birds risk your lives building a building like this so that birds like that can come up and scratch their initials against the sky.

IS Empire State a sky-scraper to end sky-scrapers? Or will it prove to be just another of those towers? In the Boston *Transcript*, Karl Schriftgiesser sees this "monument to New York's passion for the superlative in all things" as possibly "the end of America's if not the world's Golden Age of building," or else "only a step in the beginning," and he says:



Photograph by Hine

Riveting the Last Bolts of the Mooring Mast

Visible are the Chrysler tower, Queensboro bridge, Welfare Island, and many famous midtown buildings.

Present-day architecture is not architecture for the ages, it is architecture for the Now.

It is the architecture of Necessity, not for posterity, but for our own immediate needs.

Whether the floor space in Empire State will be absorbed at once is immaterial. The building is there, and as one by one the little buildings of the past that still are here and there on Manhattan empty out because of age and inconvenience the huger, newer ones fill up. Empire State will find its twenty-five thousand people in due time.

When it has found them, other buildings will take its place.

When Louis Sullivan or Frank Lloyd Wright, in earlier days, saw steel as the structural basis of the new building, when Cass Gilbert traced the Woolworth Building on his drawing-board, such hugeness as Empire State was not conceived.

But mankind has caught up with the dreams of the poet builders, and it stands, strong, solid, unswaying above Manhattan, tallest arrow in the quiver.

You may be awed at it, you may even be a little afraid of it; you can not deny that it is To-day in Steel and Stone.

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An International Handshake

IN the wake of the golden mace came his Lordship, clad in the gaudy robes of knighthood's palmiest days, to shake hands with His Honor, resplendent in the twentieth century's smartest tailoring.

And His Lordship outmayored His Honor, the New York *Herald Tribune* assures us as it describes the colorful occasion on which Edwin Thompson, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, England, in "the dazzling regalia of his office," called on Mayor Walker a few days ago.

He bore gifts of "a gold medal, two pieces of historic chinaware, and a scroll of appreciation," and attended by "bejeweled heraldry that was in vogue three centuries before the Indians sold Manhattan Island."

But he's no back number, this Lord Mayor, for all that. He's an up-and-coming modern, with ideas on how to end the depression, and he was ready with a plea for the industries of his beloved Liverpool. In a word, he is "a booster in the best Chamber of Commerce" manner, *The Herald Tribune* tells us, continuing:

He never has sold Liverpool short. He said Liverpool had grown up for 200 years as the maritime *alter ego* of New York. He pleaded eloquently for prosperity, and poohpoohed pessimism in the grand manner.

He was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress in a dress of blue silk.

He wore a black, gold-embroidered gown, white gloves, a medal too dazzling to classify below his white bow tie, a wide gold chain from his shoulders bearing an even more resplendent medal in the position of a breastplate, and a three-cornered hat topped with an aigret and bordered with ostrich plumes.

A bearer of the golden mace—a mace big enough to quell a Communist riot and bright enough to serve as a torchlight—preceded the Lord Mayor.

The attendant wore a plum-colored velvet coat, with gold and scarlet waistcoat, black breeches, tall black silk hat with a wide white band, white stockings, and patent-leather pumps with silver buckles.

During the reception the mace-bearer stood immovable on a dais of his own, behind and above the speaker's dais, and held the mace aloft.

At the Lord Mayor's side was his city clerk, Walter Moon, wearing a black robe and a powdered white wig with a short pompadour on top and rows of lateral curls on the side. Mr. Moon officially unrolled the scroll of Liverpool's greetings to this city, and read its inscription after host and guest had spoken.

Mayor Walker said the mace and chain were not new to him, as he had been greeted by the Mayor of Southampton aboard ship at 5 A. M.

Lord Mayor Thompson took from his pocket a leather case, took from it a gold medal struck in honor of the occasion, and presented it to Mayor Walker.

"The memory of this occasion is so wonderful to us that I wanted you to remember our visit," the Lord Mayor said.

For a few moments Mayor Walker was nonplused.

"Distinguished visitors come from all over the world bringing us their best regards," he said. "It remains for a Mayor to be more generous."

The same girl, but different glasses. How much better she looks in the large picture wearing Ful-vue.

Ask the man who fits your glasses to show you the new, patented FUL-VUE *frame.*

You'll like your looks *better* in these new glasses

The high temples of FUL-VUE reveal your eyes . . . *make you look so much better*

EVERYONE notices the difference when you put on Ful-vue. This new, modern frame for your glasses makes a remarkable improvement in your appearance.

Why? Because in Ful-vue the temples present a straight streamline from the ears to the top of the lenses. Then, too, the shape of the lenses follows the natural contour of eyes and brows.

The details of the new Ful-vue for men are smart, but distinctly masculine. Other Ful-vue models are more delicate. Look for the name FUL-VUE under the bridge.

Beautifully illustrated booklet free

Send the coupon, and we will mail you a new free booklet which shows how this new frame makes you look so much better. It also contains important facts about Tillyer Lenses — facts every wearer of glasses should know.

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The name of the man who fits my glasses is_____

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED EVERY YEAR

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An All-America Star Makes an Aquatic Touch-down

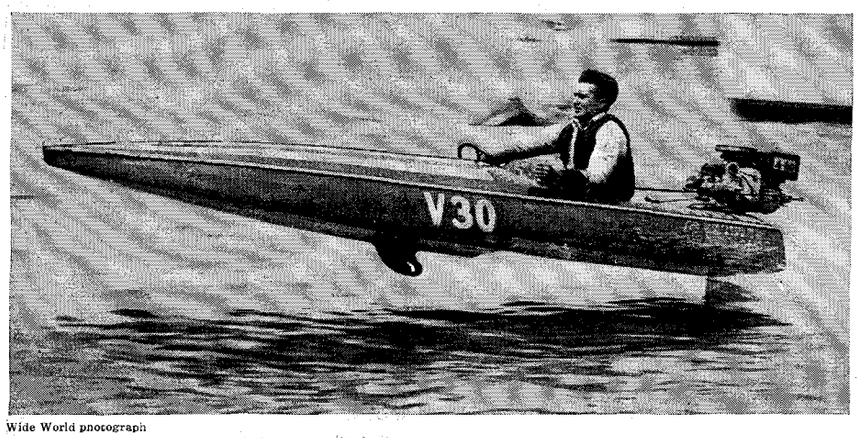
THE RED-HEADED WILDCAT from Northwestern took to the water like a duck.

With his mane streaming in the breeze like a battle-flag, he came hurtling along with the speed and power he might have displayed in a seventy-yard run.

Over the finish he fairly flew. The wildcat from Northwestern (he had seemed at the start such a tame, inconsequential, domestic tabby!) was the victor. He had broken the record. He had proved himself a master in two elements.

And, best of all, he had scored as thrilling a victory over big odds as the sports pages have recorded for a long time.

That is to say: Wade (Red) Woodworth, Northwestern University's star guard, whom even Knute Rockne called great, had won the annual motor-boat race down the Hudson from Albany to New York. He had covered the 132¼ miles in three hours



Wide World photograph

At the Finish the Wildcat Seems About to Take Wings

and ten minutes—a new record, fifteen minutes and three seconds better than the old. He had proved that he is a great boatman as well as a great football star. And in the latter capacity he graced many an All-America eleven (including THE DIGEST'S Team of Teams) last winter.

Best of all, Woodworth was the big surprize of the day. How big a surprize is indicated in this account by James Robbins in the New York *Times:*

With all the veteran drivers, many of them professionals, competing, the young collegian was hardly considered to have a chance before the start.

It was known that he was an amateur enthusiast in driving fast boats, which he began doing last year, and that he competed in Florida.

But he had driven all the way from Evanston, Illinois, the seat of Northwestern, and his home town, bringing his motor-craft on a trailer in back of his automobile. Also, he had left Chicago at noon on Tuesday [the race was run the following Saturday], had driven all night en route to Albany, had been forced to fit out his boat there and, as he said, slept only two hours since Tuesday night.

So when he spent most of Friday tinkering with his motor in a driving rain that drenched him to the skin, few of the other drivers paid any particular attention to him.

But at Northwestern Woodworth had learned to tackle a problem, whether one in calculus or the form of a rushing halfback. The late Knute Rockne called him one of the great guards.

Red weighs 200 pounds, and can use every ounce of it. In football he refused to wear a headgear, and his hair was conspicuous on the field. He used his head, tho.

His boat was ready by daybreak. He donned his varsity football sweater and put a white canvas driving-suit over it. Then he sat his tenth of a ton avoirdupois in his craft, a mahogany-hulled affair, with blue-and-white painted deck stripes, and the name *Miss Northwestern* on it.

Red set out for a longer run than he had ever made on a football field.

The starting gun boomed, Mr. Robbins's narrative runs on. Red "was far in the back field—fourteenth to get away. It looked bad for him." Continuing:

Miss Northwestern's motor began popping as Red gave it the gas. Her nose was way up in the air; he was squatting in the boat, gripping the steering wheel as if it meant the clutching of a football, with a yard to go for a score.

Suddenly the popping motor speeded up. *Miss Northwestern* jumped ahead, her nose straightening out into full cry.

"Look at him go!" many on shore at the Albany Yacht Club shouted.

Red was set, his head bent down, he eyes glued on the low narrow upper river ahead, with its marshy banks.

He was tenth, ninth, seventh, fourth, second!

Ben Rhymer of Kingston, who knew every turn and wrinkle of the river, was leading, just ahead.

A third boat was close by. These three kept it up, at times nip and tuck, for an hour. Rhymer was leading at Poughkeepsie. There also the third boat hit a wave and tipped over.

None of the rest was even in sight astern.

Under the Poughkeepsie Bridge the two leaders raced. Rhymer kept a slight lead all the way down to West Point, where he headed in for gas. Red turned in there for fuel also. It was a quick job, the gas was ready on the dock. Rhymer got off with a minute lead, with Red after him.

Then, as they headed past Haverstraw Bay, Red shot ahead. He was never caught from there on. When he passed the finish line off the Colonial Yacht Club at Riverside Drive and 155th Street, the officials there could hardly believe their eyes.

When Red slowed down and went ashore at the float the list of entries was scanned, and the name Red was on it.

"What is your first name?" the winner was asked.

"Wade," he replied, adding, "but every one calls me Red."

Woodworth is twenty-two years old, and will be graduated from Northwestern in June. What would he do first of all, tho?

"Sleep!" he announced. "And, oh, boy, how I will sleep!"

But he looked and acted as wide-awake as any one could be.

FOR his victorious flash down the river, in which he used an outboard motor, the All-America guard, who, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, spurns helmets, both in football games and outboard races, carried back to Evanston, Illinois, four prizes—"the huge Haynes-Griffin Trophy for the first boat to finish; the Commodore Gerald C. Holbrook Trophy for the first amateur to finish; first prize in his class, and the Outboard Motors Corporation award for the first of its engines to finish in Class F."

And then there was the heroine, who not only led the women entrants, but won the inboard race, and set a new record in it. Mildred Hickey of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, covered the course in 4:14:15, a five-minute improvement over the best time made before in that part of the race.

Not all the heroes, however, were among the prize winners, who received the acclaim of thousands, *The Herald Tribune* remarks. Reading on:

There was, for instance, Doug Raskins, mechanic for Col. Slater Washburn in the runabout *Hi-Ho*, who went overboard in the chill water six miles out of Albany to replace a propeller which had lost a blade.

Wilkinson, 1930 winner, approached Poughkeepsie with his engine aflame, paused there to extinguish the blaze, refuel and go on to finish thirteenth.

But perhaps the outstanding candidate for the hero's badge is H. Ross Maddocks, who gave up without hesitation whatever hope he had of winning the inboard championship, to rescue an old racing pal whose boat foundered miles from other assistance.

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Speed, Speed, Speed! How Much Speed Can We Stand?

THE faint roar that comes rumbling down the sands increases with every passing moment, and at the fearsome sound the onlookers "shrink instinctively in terror."

Then, in a flash, it is all over.

Capt. Malcolm Campbell, the daring motorist from England, has played another hand with death and won. He has driven an automobile at the hitherto unheard-of speed of 245 miles an hour.

A great concourse of people is gathered at Spithead Bay, England, John L. Coontz continues in a copyrighted article in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

Squadron Leader A. H. Orlebar "is climbing into his plane, a supermarine. The weather is perfect, and Orlebar is tense but calm. A moment of deathly quiet save for the roar of the plane's engine, and then—he's off! Before that plane settles down again, a new world's record for airplane speed has been established. Orlebar in his flight split the ether at the stupendous rate of 357-plus miles per hour!"

Let us go to Germany, continues Mr. Coontz, and conducts us thus:

We clamber into a queer, coffin-shaped silver car standing on a perfect straightaway roadbed. It is the new heralded glorified bus with an airplane motor. Dr. Franz Kruckenberg, of the Hanover Traffic Experimental Laboratory, is at the controls.

The four-bladed airplane propellers of this Zeppelin on wheels begin to move. The 400-horse-power gasoline motor roars and coughs amid clouds of exhaust. The white streamlined box with its twenty-four passengers splits the morning atmosphere at an average speed of 100 miles per hour.

And now it's Gar Wood at the wheel of *Miss America IX*, or *Miss England*, piloted by Kaye Don, or Betty Carstairs on the Detroit River, traveling at a speed of approximately 100 miles per hour; or it's a rocket-plane or rocket-sled or rocket-car cutting space like falling stars.

MAN stands these speeds. How much more can he stand? Even greater speeds are in almost immediate prospect, as Mr. Coontz shows us:

"There is plenty more speed in my *Bluebird*. I shall shoot for the 300-mile mark within the next few years," says Campbell.

And in an airport at Oakland, California, sits a specially constructed plane waiting for the master hand of Col. Charles Augustus Lindbergh, powered with a 650-horse-power motor and capable of an estimated speed of 250 miles per hour.

Up at Syracuse University Harry W. Bull, a twenty-one-year-old student, plans to surpass his seventy-five-miles-per-hour rocket-sled record on the ice of Oneida Lake.

All these speed assaults assembled are only evidence of what man has in mind regarding speed in transportation and his inclination to use it to the utmost of his capacity. But what is that capacity?

"Speed alone, aside from the effects

this DUST NUISANCE *can easily be* STOPPED!

NO longer need you be annoyed all summer long by the dust nuisance. No need to keep your doors and windows closed because traffic stirs up clouds of drifting, stifling dust.

Road officials found a simple, inexpensive way to control dust. They are treating thousands of miles of unpaved roads with flake Calcium Chloride . . . a clean, white, odorless, non-tracking material that constantly draws moisture from the air to keep the road surface dustless and compact.

Many persons living along unpaved roads treated with Calcium Chloride say they are practically as dustless and smooth riding as pavements. Road officials, too, are glad to recommend Calcium Chloride for it preserves the road and prevents valuable surface materials from being ground to dust and blown away by wind and traffic.

Why not end the dust nuisance and improve your summer living conditions that mean so much to your health, pleasure and ability to enjoy the out-of-doors? Send the coupon for a free folder.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

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The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan

The Columbia Alkali Company, Barberton, Ohio

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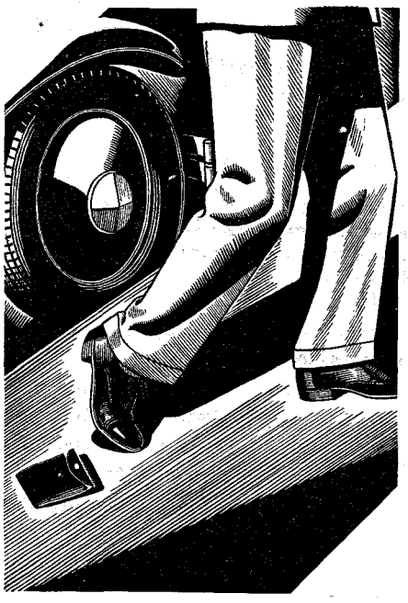

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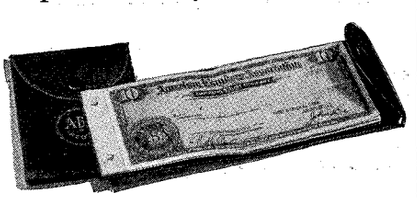

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engendered by the wind and other factors which may enter in, apparently, so far as known, has no ill effects upon the human organism," declares Col. L. M. Hathaway, flight surgeon of the United States Army Air Corps.

Those "other factors" alluded to by Colonel Hathaway refer to sudden arresting, sudden starting, and sudden changing of direction of a plane in flight.

FLYING is an activity foreign to the nature of man. Whatever else he may have evolved from, it is a pretty safe bet that he did not descend from a bird, it is suggested. Moreover:

About him are no marks or remnants of flying paraphernalia. His feet have ever been leaden, bottomed in the clay of the earth.

The way of the eagle has been his last dream. Hence man's flying presents a field of study unique, new, and most interesting—a study of him physiologically and biologically.

Of special interest to the medical profession are man's flying activities, not only from the standpoint of adaptability of the human organism to flight through the air, but also the endurance of it in its new and strange environment, and the effect of that particular thing we are discussing here—speed—upon it.

The factors of plane vibration due to motor and wind, of pressure changes due to altitude changes, cold, and so forth, are something else.

They have been aptly called the "strains of flying," and they are most harmfully effective at terrific speed.

"Eyestrain accompanied by headache," says an aeronautical official, "is felt by aviators after a long flight. This is temporary, but the cumulative results of long-continued flying leave permanent traces.

"Prolonged exposure to cold winds causes aggravated catarrhal processes, which, extending to the middle ear, produce hardening and thickening of the eardrum and occasionally result in inflammation of the middle ear. Sudden changes of speed and direction, rapidly changing atmospheric pressure, and the terrific roar of the engine affect the delicate structure of the ear.

"Low oxygen pressure at first overstimulates the lungs, heart, arteries, and nervous system, producing in many a condition similar to alcohol. Later, depression sets in, and if continued too long, death or permanent injury may result. Flights higher than 5,000 feet exhaust an aviator far more than those of a lower level. The heart and all the factors the body can mobilize must work overtime to maintain efficiency.

"After a man has flown as long as he has walked, he may expect to have the necessary resistance. The human organism would be generously endowed if its heart, lungs, nervous and other physical equipment could continuously surmount the stresses of hurtling through the air at terrific speed, sudden changes in direction, and the rapid change in atmospheric conditions, temperature, and barometric pressures.

"Until then he must continue subject to deterioration when exposing his body to unprecedented demands. Eyestrain, deafness, catarrhal conditions of the nose, throat, and ears, and the risk of nervous instability are among the penalties he must pay."

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Farewell to the Wandering Caddies of Golf's Gipsy Days

"ME and my guy were seven up, and it was a breeze all the way."

Thus the itinerant caddy of an older and more colorful day in the history of golf.

He was proprietary. If his employer won you'd think he'd done it himself. And likely enough, his canny advice was at least partly responsible for the victory.

He was happy-go-lucky. If he had money he put up at a good hotel. If he was broke he rode the rods.

But the day of this picturesque class is probably near its end, we learn from a Consolidated Press Association dispatch by Francis J. Powers.

Several years ago, according to Mr. Powers's account, "the United States Golf Association banned all itinerant club carriers from its championships and now the Professional Golfers' Association is considering the application of the same rule to all tournaments over which it has jurisdiction."

Furthermore, this reminiscent sketch tells us:

The picturesque caravan of gipsy caddies flourished best in the years immediately following the war, when golf received its great impetus in popular appeal. Nearly all of the outstanding stars had their own personal club carriers, who never failed to be on hand when a tournament was to be played.

Little complaint was to be had with those caddies who attached themselves to some one player. But the majority, who gipsied from one tournament to another with the hope of finding employment, were a constant source of trouble, and finally the U. S. G. A., adopted the plan of using only caddies regularly retained by the club where a championship was played.

But with the growth of the winter tournament season a new crop of traveling caddies sprang up and again created unsatisfactory conditions. During the past winter there were numerous complaints of caddies committing minor thefts; intruding in club-houses and other objectionable acts. So the P. G. A. executives have decided to take some drastic action, and probably will recommend that only club caddies be used in open tournaments which it sanctions.

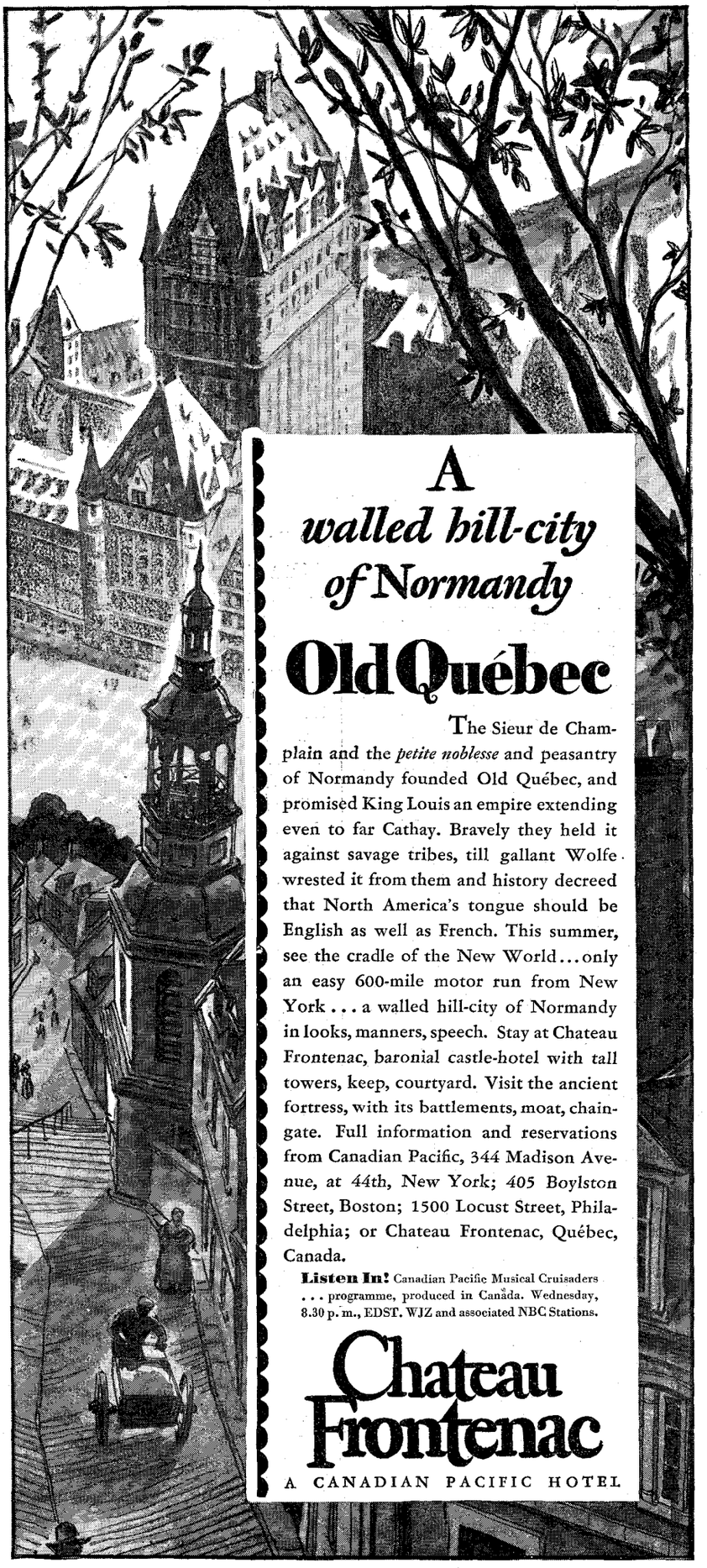
DESPITE these complaint causers, there were many fine and interesting characters of rare color among these caddies. For example:

Joe Horgan, "from the Bronx," was one. He now is a middle-aged man, who boasts of having carried clubs for every great golfer of his time.

He carried for Harry Vardon, when the great British star made his first trip to America, in 1900, and also was caddy for Cecil Leitch, when Briton's second greatest woman player came over in 1924.

Horgan really knew golf. He could tell a player several hundred yards distant by his swing and analyze correctly the strength and weaknesses of any star's game.

The golf fever still rages in Joe's blood, and while he no longer can caddy in big championships, he usually is to be found on


A
walled hill-city
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Old Québec
The Sieur de Champlain and the petite noblesse and peasantry of Normandy founded Old Québec, and promised King Louis an empire extending even to far Cathay. Bravely they held it against savage tribes, till gallant Wolfe wrested it from them and history decreed that North America's tongue should be English as well as French. This summer, see the cradle of the New World... only an easy 600-mile motor run from New York... a walled hill-city of Normandy in looks, manners, speech. Stay at Chateau Frontenac, baronial castle-hotel with tall towers, keep, courtyard. Visit the ancient fortress, with its battlements, moat, chain-gate. Full information and reservations from Canadian Pacific, 344 Madison Avenue, at 44th, New York; 405 Boylston Street, Boston; 1500 Locust Street, Philadelphia; or Chateau Frontenac, Québec, Canada.
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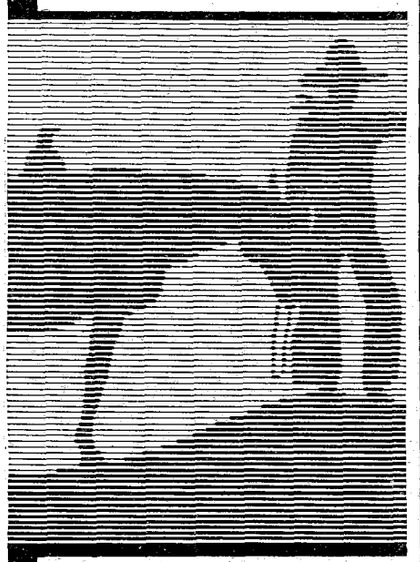

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the course running scores for some newspaperman.

Luke Ross was another famous caddy. He was Bob Jones's batman for several years. He attached himself to Jones during the 1920 open and carried for the Georgian until the U. S. G. A. issued its ban.

King Brady, who worked for Max Marston and Mike Brady, was another famous caddy, and the Italian colony of Cleveland produced several.

There was an aristocracy among the old-time wandering caddy. Those who had regular patrons traveled to championships on the cushions and put up at hotels, for few stars ever gave less than a $200 fee for a championship.

But those who trusted to luck in finding employment at championships rode the blinds or hitch-hiked their way, lived on sandwiches and slept in barns or bunkers. Quite frequently it was necessary to get some of them out of jail, where they had landed on vagrancy charges. But they always came back, for the golf bug had them.

College Students Up in the Air

FIRST aid to undergraduates anxious for extra week-ends or longer holidays at home.

First aid to botany classes out to observe plants in their natural habitats.

First aid to college sociologists studying the growth and development of cities.

The airplane, both as a club affair and a private proposition, is taking hold in American colleges.

It is solving some problems, as indicated above. But it is creating others.

Poor college deans! They had just managed to settle fairly well the problems presented by students who bring their automobiles to college. And now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Northwestern, Chicago, and elsewhere they must fight the battle over again. And in the air, so to speak, this time.

The deans discuss the question at a recent national conference. The nature and scope of the problem are outlined thus by a writer in the New York *Times:*

Use of the air-lines as means of transportation to and from the campus is growing constantly.

Recent vacation periods have seen whole plane loads of undergraduates from Yale, Princeton, and the United States Military Academy at West Point using the air to speed their arrival at home and thus, in effect, to lengthen the vacation period.

One schoolboy only eleven years old traveled alone from Newark Airport to Cuba by plane to spend the Easter holidays with his parents.

WHICH way the wind is blowing in this respect "is indicated by the summaries of air activities at half a dozen typical American colleges," we read:

Private flying activities are gaining impetus in American colleges. Flying clubs, modeled somewhat after those veteran organizations of Harvard and Yale, are springing up, and in most colleges and more than 500 schools in this country courses in some branch of aviation—principally "ground" courses of various types—are offered.

Student ownership of planes has been forbidden in Princeton since 1927 because, according to Dean Christian Gauss, "an undergraduate in Princeton should no more maintain an airplane than a car." Since that time only two students have owned planes, by virtue of arrangements with the Dean.

The curriculum during the last two years has included two courses in aviation.

One of the first aerial field trips ever made by university students was taken by an advanced class in botany at Northwestern University two years ago.

With Dr. W. G. Waterman, head of the department of botany, and two other members of the faculty, three advanced botany students flew up the north shore of Lake Michigan to study and photograph the distribution of plant communities from the air.

Another member of the faculty at Northwestern University who is a firm believer in the value of the airplane as an aid to study is Dr. William L. Bailey, Professor of Sociology.

Last spring Professor Bailey took a class of seventy-five students in six trimotored planes for a flight of an hour over the metropolitan area of Chicago to make an aerial survey of the city.

Yale aviators, members of one of the oldest college clubs in the world, have just organized a flying group which will use the planes of airports neighboring New Haven, altho two or three members have planes.

THERE is comparatively little aviation at the University of Chicago. But at Harvard there is another story:

Altho Harvard's entire equipment of two airplanes has been demolished through "crack-ups," the Harvard Flying Club, the student body organization which caters to those interested in aviation, will replace one of these planes.

Founded in 1910 as the first college flying club, the organization spent its early years in "ground flying."

It was not until 1926 that the club owned a plane and really took to the air. Interest in flying has increased by leaps and bounds among Harvard students. At present fifty students are enrolled in the club.

Temple University is the center of aviation activities among college students in the Philadelphia area.

Temple in 1927 began offering a one-year course, open to college graduates in engineering, which leads to a diploma in aerodynamics and gives graduates preference in the Navy's selection of men to be trained as reserve flyers.

Two years or so ago students interested in flying formed an aero club at the University of Pennsylvania, but the club has since disbanded.

There has been some talk recently of reorganizing. No disapproval of such a project has been exprest by the university administration.

An occasional lecture on aviation subjects has been given before Bryn Mawr College girls, but no steps have been taken to organize flying clubs there. Students occasionally make air trips, however.

Flying by Goucher College students at Baltimore as recreation is not directly encouraged.

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The college authorities assume no responsibility.

Students must obtain written permission from parents or guardians before they can use airplanes as a means of transportation.

Ice-Fields and Earth-Fields Made to Order

IF you can make an ice-covered lake or a field of springy earth where formerly there was only a concrete floor, you're a wonder.

And if, in addition, you can get rid of the ice in forty minutes and store the springy field in a handy place when it isn't needed, you're a wizard, and Madison Square Garden is looking for you.

Such a wizard is "grizzled, Irish" Jim McNally. Until he put his mind to it seriously, we read in *The New Yorker*, "it used to take about twenty hours to get the ice off the floor of the Garden after a hockey game. Now it's done in forty minutes." This is a great help, *The New Yorker* assures us, as it continues:

Under the old system a hockey game usually meant a dark house the next night. The Garden people wanted to put on three hockey games a week during the winter, and you can see where that left them.

McNally is at the Garden most of the time. Last winter he even slept there, they kept him hopping so. From November to the end of March the place had only five dark nights.

All winter long it was just change from hockey rinks to prize rings, to hockey rinks, to horse-show arenas, to tennis-courts, to hockey rinks, to something else, until it made you dizzy.

When the circus arrived, McNally got things ready, sighed, and went out for a walk. After that he and his men went to repairing broken seats and so on.

Getting rid of the ice quickly was McNally's biggest triumph. He worked it out by inventing a plow which broke up the ice without cutting the floors, together with an electric pusher to shove it away.

Thirteen miles of pipes run north and south under the Garden floor. These are pumped full of brine, and the freezing starts when an eighth of an inch of water is run onto the floor. As soon as this coating is frozen, another eighth-of-an-inch sheet of water is put on, and so on. The ice is never more than an inch thick. For the faster and lighter hockey teams, seven-eighths of an inch will do.

The making of a rink takes from six to eight hours.

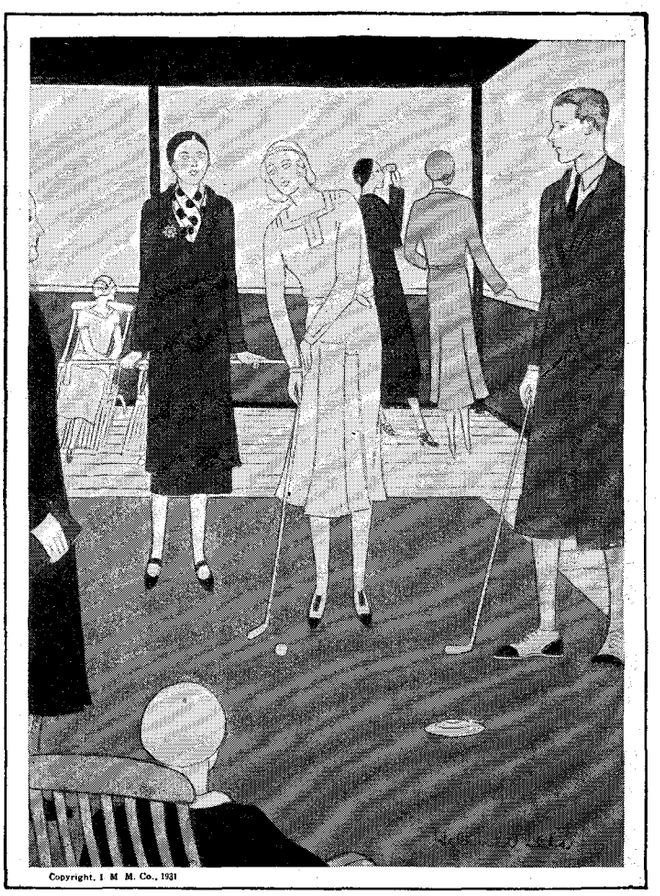
After the game, steam is forced through the brine pipes. This loosens the ice, and then McNally's cutters and pushers are brought in. The cutters cut the ice into chunks, and the pushers push it to the mouth of a chute. It slides down the chute into a vat of boiling water, and then flows off quietly into the sewer. Each pusher has a hard rubber dingus on it which sweeps the floor clean of water. Also McNally's invention.

THE dirt situation, as well as the ice situation, brought out Mr. McNally's genius, we discover:

Every time there was a horse show or a rodeo or a circus, the Garden used to have to scurry around town and find enough

TAKE YOUR VACATION IN EUROPE . . . IT NEED COST NO MORE!

Pictorial impressions by Helen Wills



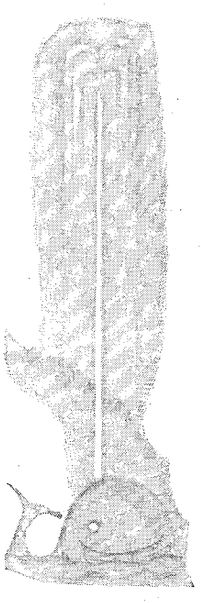
Helen Wills, a passenger on the White Star liner Majestic *last summer, illustrated the incidents which impressed her. This is one of a series.*

. . .

Her comment:
"*The young lady is playing a favorite game on shipboard —deck golf. At the same time she is enjoying the sunshine and fresh sea air.*"

Helen Wills

SAILING WITH THE SMART WORLD...



Strolling along the Bois de Bologne . . . riding in Hyde Park . . . sunning on the beach of Antibes . . . everywhere the smart world tarries there will be seen the travelers who voyage via *White Star, Red Star* or *Atlantic Transport* ships. For the hasty crossing or when voyaging de luxe to England and the Continent there are the *Majestic*, world's largest ship, *Olympic, Homeric* and *Belgenland*. When an ocean trip of a week can be enjoyed favor goes to the *Minnetonka* or *Minnewaska*. And, when economy rules the travel budget, the *Britannic*, world's largest cabin liner, *Adriatic, Baltic, Cedric* and *Lapland*. Also Tourist third cabin rates as low as $105—and only $120 (up) on the *Pennland* and *Westernland*, whose entire former cabin accommodations are devoted to "Tourist."

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dirt to cover a thousand square yards, frequently a discouraging chore, as there is dirt and there is dirt, and the Garden has to have good dirt.

Clayey dirt won't do, because it hardens like concrete.

Sandy dirt won't do, because it dries, and dry sand is terrible for horses or elephants to cavort on.

McNally now has his permanent stock of selected dirt, the cream of fifty excavations around the island. When not in use it is stored on a lot at Fifty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue. It comes to 135 truckloads, to be moved back and forth as required.

Making Turkish Delight of Our National Game

"SLIDE, Fatima, slide!"

When you hear such a cry as that resounding from the banks of the Bosporus, when the up-to-the-minute ladies of Turkey take to playing baseball as a means of amusement, you may be sure that the emancipation that started with the discarding of the veil has been indeed completed.

W. O. McGeehan of the New York *Herald Tribune* discovered this startling advance on the part of Turkish ladies during a recent trip abroad. At least he says in his column in that paper that he did. But here we should warn our readers that Mr. McGeehan, in addition to being a brilliant sports critic, is an imaginative writer and humorist of the first water. So, if any of our readers go to Turkey this summer and fail to find any ladies' ball teams in operation, they need not blame us.

Mr. McGeehan was parked outside the main building of the Constantinople Women's College, reading in *The Herald Tribune* that "the Brooklyn Dodgers had blown the first three games of the baseball season. I was thinking," he continues, "that Wilbert Robinson must have been about fit to be tied over the situation in the national pastime when I was roused from my reverie on the heights above the Bosporus.

"Somebody said very distinctly, 'Play ball!'

"Immediately afterward I heard, 'Batter up!'

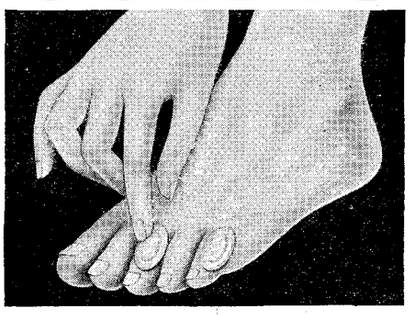
"It occurred to me that all this travel might have been a dream, and that I was back where I should be, at Ebbets Field encouraging the Brooklyn Dodgers."

BUT the voice was distinctly feminine, Mr. McGeehan tells us, with or without his tongue in his cheek, while we read on:

I turned around and looked through some trees on a diamond where eighteen girls, mostly Turkish, were playing a game of baseball, or the Turkish feminine idea of baseball. The voice was that of the coach, who was explaining the game as the girls went through the motions.

Evidently it was the Constantinople

CORNS



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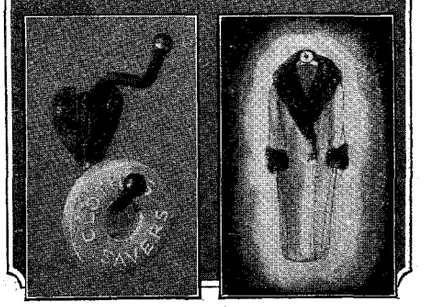
MOTH-GAS



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CLOTHES SAVERS

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Women's College baseball team out for its early practise.

"Now you attempt to strike the ball," said the coach, who probably was a Vassar infielder a few years back. "If you hit it, you run. If you do not hit it, it is a strike."

Nothing could be clearer and the Circassian beauty at the bat nodded her head comprehendingly.

By this time I naturally moved over toward the first-base coaching line, where I could get a better line on the players. The Circassian beauty at the bat made a swipe at the ball, but it went inside the foul line. Nevertheless she started down to first base.

"No, no," shouted the coach. "You do not run on that one. That is a foul ball."

She was looking directly at me when she said it and I backed out of the way behind a tree, being naturally very sensitive.

I heard that this was the first lesson of the year for the elementary class in baseball, and I must say for them that they seemed to get a general idea of the game very rapidly. The trouble with the Turkish girls is that they are too ambitious.

In the first inning two of them were caught out at second trying to stretch singles into two-baggers, but that is the theory of John McGraw, and I think that the coach from Vassar must have read Mr. McGraw's "My Thirty Years in Baseball."

WHAT made Mr. McGeehan feel at home was that "a number of the runners got all tangled up on the base-paths and there were plenty of errors," we learn as the story runs on:

This made me think that the Constantinople Women's College baseball team is about as far advanced for this time of the year as the Brooklyn Dodgers. Still, I did not see a single player colliding with herself, as Babe Herman usually does in the first months of the season.

I had a chance to watch the heavy hitter of the college. She, like Babe Ruth, is a southpaw, and she has a somewhat similar stance at bat. I saw her when she hit a home run inside the lot. It took no little speed to carry her around the paths before the right-fielder got the ball on its way.

I was astonished to learn that the girls must have studied the language of the game in advance of the practise, for I heard the coach shout to her, "Slide, Lallah Rookh, slide!" But she made the complete circuit standing up.

There was basket-ball in progress near by, but it was not well patronized. Baseball seems to be the women's game in Turkey, which indicates that they already are more advanced than many of their Occidental sisters, who do not know a home run from a sacrifice fly and who, moreover, are ignorant that Wilbert Robinson once made seven hits out of seven times at bat, and do not care.

Otherwise Okay.—This is the latest Wall Street story, reflecting the "trend." It comes from Kuhn, Loeb, where they are glad they never started an investment trust.

"Did you hear about Thompson making $1,000,000 in cotton?"

"Yes, I heard about it, but you haven't got it quite right. It wasn't Thompson, it was Johnson. It wasn't cotton; it was copper. It wasn't $1,000,000; it was $100,000. And he didn't make it; he lost it."—*New York American.*

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Dr. Traylor's Prescription

"A YOUNG BANKER CAME OUT OF THE WEST"—at least that's the way a correspondent describes the fifty-two-year-old President of the First National Bank of Chicago—and the young banker made the one speech before the International Chamber of Commerce which seems to have stirred up Wall Street.

The vigor with which Melvin A. Traylor "shook up the dry bones of complacency," to use Arthur Sears Henning's phrase in the Chicago *Tribune*, when he proceeded both to assess the blame for the depression and to point the way out, wins widespread editorial approval.

When this financial doctor diagnoses the case, and explains why the patient sickened, there is general agreement; but his prescription for healing the ills of speculation is sharply criticized, especially in the financial center.

Wide World photograph

"Ambition, Cupidity and Greed"

Says Melvin A. Traylor, started the depression.

Let us notice briefly what Mr. Traylor said. He places the responsibility for the inflation leading to the crash on all our financial, industrial, and political leaders, who have failed, not because of ignorance, but because of disregard of known economic laws—"ambition, cupidity, and greed have dictated policies, and trouble has been the result." When the business sea was smooth, business leadership, "had it read the barometer properly, should have noted the storm that was gathering, and trimmed sail accordingly, but ambition for place, power, and profit blinded leadership to the obvious dangers ahead, and prevented the preparation of a safe harbor against the hour of storm."

IN the first place, he feels, business leadership should have known that it was producing far ahead of anything the consuming public could buy. What shall we say, he asks, "of business leadership which expands its plant and equipment without considering the source of its temporary market, and increases its forces to an extent which intelligent understanding should indicate would leave it seriously involved with thousands of employees out of work when such demand is passed?"

The record of American financial leadership and of government officials was "one of too much silence" during the months of expansion and speculation—"no one called a halt." After outlining some of the unwise policies prevalent during the boom, Mr. Traylor declared that "as far as the record discloses, not one had the courage to fight in the open against the tendencies he knew were wrong, and to demand a right about face."

Then came the charge that those responsible for our security and commodity exchanges were "aiding and abetting, if not leading, the financial group."

And this brings from Mr. Traylor three specific suggestions for changes in the conduct of our stock markets. To paraphrase Mr. Traylor's exact words, he would abolish the "daily settlement" with its consequent "daily call-money rate" and substitute in our stock exchange dealings "some type of periodic settlement which would eliminate the daily call rate and make possible some measure of regulation of the flow and rate of credit by banking authorities."

He would also urge consideration of the abolition of "so-called floor trading" which, Mr. Traylor hears, "has about it most of the characteristics of plain crap shooting, and few, if any, more redeeming features than that Ethiopian pastime."

The final suggestion which Mr. Traylor urges upon stock exchanges is that they forbid their members to accept trades "on any other basis than for cash, if the amount involved is less than $10,000." The thought back of the last suggestion is that "this country can not afford again the wreck and ruin of people of small means, which followed the last crash."

Mr. Traylor's comments on the responsibility for the speculative orgy and the consequent crash are applauded as sound, candid, and courageous by papers like the Chicago *Tribune*, Chicago *Daily News*, Hartford *Courant*, New York *World-Telegram*, Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, and Knoxville *Journal*.

BUT remembering Mr. Traylor's own position among the big financiers whom he castigates, the Hartford *Times* is tempted to call his speech "a splendid demonstration of courageous hind-sight—it is a confession, a charge, a challenge, a chastened attitude, all in one." The chief weakness, this paper finds, in the Traylor "harangue" is that it is largely negative. That is, the recommendations he makes about stock-exchange management "seemed altogether inadequate" to remedy the situation he describes, or prevent its recurrence.

Coming to these specific recommendations, the Detroit *Free Press* remarks that whatever may be the merits of each, "at least Mr. Traylor made out a good case for elevating trading on the floor to a plane higher than 'crap shooting' and for keeping small fry out of the game before they are squeezed."

But the Traylor suggestions receive little approval in Wall Street, the New York papers tell us.

THE reform that was received most calmly was that of substituting term settlements for daily settlements. It has been advocated before, and some brokers think it will some day be adopted. Yet most Wall Street bankers, we read in the New York *Times*, think it would be dangerous. For one thing, the necessity for daily settling offers a check against overcommitments. "If settlements had to be made only fortnightly, as is the London system, the temptation would be great for speculators to take a heavy position in the hope of being able to turn a profit before the settlement day," some are said to argue. Other objections are that the burden of settling two weeks' transactions on one day would be insuperable, and that the abolition of daily settlements would abolish the call-money

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market and deprive banks of a valuable outlet for their short-term funds.

The proposal to abolish floor trading met with almost universal condemnation from New York bankers, continues *The Times:*

The function of the floor trader is to provide a ready and elastic market for securities. It is not always possible to find an immediate genuine purchaser for a considerable amount of stock when a bona fide holder wants to sell. The activity of floor traders, however, makes it possible for the market to absorb such offerings, and pass them out again when the ultimate buyer appears. Without floor trading, bankers said, the security market would lose much of its present liquidity.

WHEN it comes to margin trading some members of the exchange were heard to say that "aside from the fact that it would be unfair to exclude persons of small means from such trading privileges, and allow the wealthy to speculate on margin, the odd-lot business has a distinct economic significance." The latter, of course, refers to the wide distribution of shares among the investing public.

A very interesting discussion of small-margin trading is made by Thomas F. Woodlock in *The Wall Street Journal.* Mr. Woodlock says he dislikes mass speculation as much as Mr. Traylor does. But when it comes to Mr. Traylor's suggestion prohibiting margin accounts smaller than ten thousand dollars, it brings this question from the *Wall Street Journal* writer:

Does he suppose that any such rule as this will keep the "little fellow" out of the stock market in a time of speculative excitement such as we call a "boom"?

It is matter of common knowledge that brokers' "margins" throughout that episode were very large—far larger than at any time in the previous experience of the exchanges.

Suppose the speculators had made their own loans with banks, would they have been any better off? To drive the "little fellow" from the brokers' offices in such a time would merely have been to drive some into the bank but, probably, most of them into the toils of "bucket-shop sharks" in one form or another.

If it be hopeless to keep the "little fellow" from speculating in stocks, by hook or by crook when the temptation is strong, is it not better that he should do his speculating directly with brokers who are themselves subjected to rigid supervision by the governing body of the exchanges, and held to strict capital and margin requirements, than that he should do it in round-the-corner ways? Do we want brokerage "speak-easies"?

Speculation is an inseparable concomitant of any market that is really free and open. The speculator (amateur) in thousand-share lots fares no better than does the speculator in hundred-share lots, and the tragedy of 1929 was by no means heaviest among those whom Mr. Traylor would bar from the broker's office. It was not this class who furnished the defalcations, the failures, and the suicides. The entire class of margin speculators suffered alike—large with small—as they will suffer again some day if we then still have an open security market.

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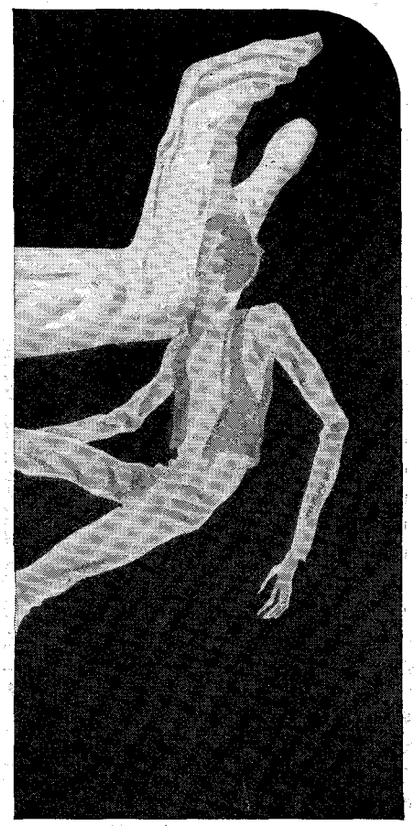

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Such a reduction is held up by *The Wall Street Journal* as "an indication of the drastic doses necessary to revive the sick patient, business."

The rate was lowered for two reasons, all the newspapers inform us—to turn the flow of gold from these shores and to stimulate the domestic bond market. The first purpose, as the New York *Times* notes, promptly achieved some success. The movement of gold from France to this country was arrested. Sterling exchange went up to its highest level since September and to a point where "bankers see prospects of a flow of gold from Paris to London."

The Wall Street bond market was stimulated immediately after the publication of the new rate, but there is considerable difference of opinion, as will be noted later, on the real effectiveness of Reserve bank policy in this field.

Incidentally, William Russell White observes in the New York *Evening Post* that any beneficial effect of our lower rate in foreign countries helps us—"anything that may stimulate business abroad and increase the demand for American manufactured products will be good for business in this country."

International bankers and Wall Street operators in the money market may understand these moves in every detail, but it seems to P. O. Wotton of *The Evening Post* that "a little light on the subject may help the average man to understand better what all the financial fuss is about." And so Mr. Wotton proceeds to throw illumination:

It all starts with the determination of the Reserve banks and the Federal Reserve Board in Washington to do their best to force the hundreds of millions of almost idle dollars clogging the New York money market, to get back to work at some useful occupation.

Money is both so plentiful and so timid that the unemployed line runs from the remotest corners of the United States into this great financial center, where it piles up in the banks, begging for some way to earn a little interest; for this is the greatest money market not only of the United States but of the world.

The timidity of money is manifested by the fact that it will accept one cent a year from a stock broker or speculator in stocks with stock exchange collateral as security, while it shrinks fearfully from paying for any other than highest grade domestic bonds and stocks, and turns pale at the sight of a foreign bond.

Because the rest of the world is in the financial dumps, and many countries can not sell their products at profitable prices while they owe large sums in interest on immense sums they have borrowed here, they have to send their gold here where there already is so much as to excite the criticism of the financial world.

It is to force this gold and the surplus money out of New York, and at work in the world's channels of finance and trade, that the Reserve bank has been slashing its money rates, making them so low (money so cheap) that the idle dollar will get out of New York and go to work.

So, we read on, "the Reserve bank cuts its rediscount rate lower than ever, to 1½ per cent., and offers to buy from member bankers and dealers, bankers' acceptances at a discount of 1¼ to 1⅛ per cent. bedrock rates." This sounds rather technical, so Mr. Wotton does some more explaining:

Rediscount Rate—This is the interest charge made by the Reserve banks for money they lend to member banks, ordinary commercial banks which lend money to customers. These commercial banks are required to maintain with the Reserve banks a cash or gold reserve averaging about 7 per cent. of the deposits they have received from their customers.

When these reserves fall too low, the member banks can replenish them by selling government securities and bankers' acceptances, or by recalling their loans. Or they can send to the Reserve bank some of the promissory notes on which they have lent money to customers at a discount, and the Reserve will lend money on them to the member bank, usually for ninety days or less. This is called eligible paper, and the process is a "rediscounting."

The effect of this operation is to expand Federal Reserve credit used in the money market. These Reserve banks use this method when cheap money is needed to stimulate business as at present.

When too much Reserve or other credit is loose in the money market, the Reserve banks reverse their policy by raising their rediscount rates, as they did in 1929 when they made it 6 per cent. in New York to discourage the speculative mania then rampant.

The rediscount rate thus becomes a "symbol of Reserve bank policy."

At present the reduction of the rate is likely to have less effect because the member banks in the New York district owe the Reserve bank only about $28,500,000. It makes little difference to bankers what the rate is if they do not have to borrow.

THEN, there is another way in which the Reserve banks try to control credit, and that is by dealing in bankers' acceptances or bills of exchange. When they think that more credit will help business, they do what the Reserve bank of New York has been doing for several weeks—they buy these instruments at a lower discount rate, which again "tends to stimulate business by making the cost of money cheap."

"Now we have a rate which may be termed an experiment," we read in the New York *Herald Tribune;* "no bank has ever attempted it before, and it is being adopted in order to bring about certain

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definite improvements in our present unsettled economic world." That is:

It is hoped that with these relatively unproductive funds now commanding so little return, they will go into the building of bridges, buildings, roads, or into the bond market, where they will facilitate the financing of foreign undertakings of a similar nature. Corporations or individuals with a surplus certainly will be less inclined to permit such funds to remain in the short-term money market.

The theory is that as this money is placed on longer-term risks and its velocity increased, business will shake itself free from its present lethargy, and unemployment will be alleviated.

But there are skeptics.

While there are financial reasons for the low rate, the Chicago *Evening Post* is convinced that "no stimulus to business can result, for the events of the last year have shown improvement must come from some other cause than an artificial manipulation of the money market."

Similarly the St. Louis *Star* remarks: "If cheap and abundant money could have started a boom, business would have been back to normal a year ago." "It will not help business in the slightest," agrees the New York *Journal of Commerce.*

"There is no feeling of overconfidence in Washington that the latest reduction will stimulate an immediate return of the bond market or that it will promptly work wonders in the credit market generally," admits David Lawrence in a Washington dispatch to the Consolidated Press. But, he continues—

It is part of the process of readjustment which the Federal Reserve System was created to develop in order that industry and commerce might be accommodated at the lowest possible rates of interest. Again and again in the last twelve months the Federal Reserve System has availed itself of its right to reduce the rediscount rates in the hope of bringing about a better market for securities, but each time other factors have nullified the steps taken.

Now it is felt that even if the improvement in the bond market is not immediate, the Government will at least have paved the way for an ultimate revival of industrial financing.

Many companies which have been borrowing from the banks because the bond market has been so unfavorable will be in a position to issue securities and thus repay the banks. Similarly the money obtained from the issuance of new securities will be used to carry on needed work in industry, such as the purchase of new machinery to replace the obsolete types, and new construction necessary for greater efficiency.

Finally, it may be noted that Federal Reserve rates stood as follows last week:

Federal Reserve Bank	*Current rate*	*Date established*	*Prev. rate*
Boston	2%	May 7, 1931	2½%
New York	1½	May 8, 1931	2
Philadelphia	3	May 6, 1931	3½
Cleveland	2½	May 8, 1931	3
Richmond	3½	July 18, 1930	4
Atlanta	3	Jan. 10, 1931	3½
Chicago	2½	May 8, 1931	3
St Louis	2½	May 8, 1931	3
Minneapolis	3½	Sept. 12, 1930	4
Kansas City	3½	Aug. 15, 1930	4
Dallas	3	May 8, 1931	3½
San Francisco	3	Jan. 9, 1931	3½

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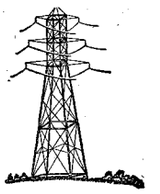

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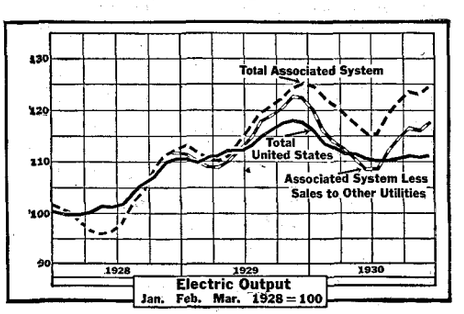

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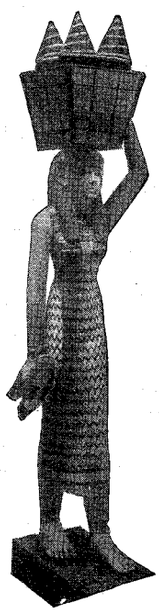

Figure of a slave girl found in a tomb near Thebes

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Archeologists in Egypt dug up hundreds of mummied crocodiles. All of them were stuffed with papyri records that were written when Jesus Christ walked the earth. Some of the records were interesting private letters; others were messages from kings, petitions from the people—one was from a tax dodger; reports of strikes, kidnappers, etc.

The pick and the spade of the archeologist in late years have produced amazing revelations about the Bible, including some new sayings of Jesus, which were found in an African desert; also some new data about the children of Israel, the Oriental "mysteries," and the pagan orgies. They tell also about the Greek and the hitherto unknown Ægean culture, about Homer and his period, and about how in the early days people *worshipped their rulers* as gods.

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Dubious Luxury.—VISITOR—"Well, Joe, how do you like your new little sister?"

JOE—"Oh, she's all right, I guess; but there are lots of things we needed worse."—*Pathfinder.*

Domestic Censor.—TEACHER (who has found Tommy out before)—"Did your father write this essay on 'Why I love teacher'?"

TOMMY—"No he didn't; mother stopt him."—*Boston Transcript.*

Ouch!—The modern husband may find the safety-pin okay as a substitute for a button, but it is not so good for closing up the hole in the toe of a sock.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Strikes the Key-note.—Jud Tunkins says he and his wife always think exactly alike, only she usually has first think.—*Washington Star.*

No Stability.—A Los Angeles woman is reported to have left her husband six times and returned to him again in less than a week in each instance. It is this sort of thing that is apt to discourage the average husband.—*Boston Transcript.*

Family Oracle.—MOTHER—"You know, Geoffrey, Norma is nearly seventeen years old, so to-day I had a frank discussion with her about the facts of life."

FATHER—"Ah! Did you learn anything new?"—*Everybody's.*

Home Treatment.—"Good morning, Mrs. Kelly," said the doctor, "did you take your husband's temperature, as I told you?"

"Yes, doctor, I borrowed a barometer and placed it on his chest; it said 'very dry,' so I bought him a pint o' beer an' he's gone back to work."—*Boston Transcript.*

All Wet.—"I've been spending a holiday at a watering place."

"Why, Harry told me you were on a farm."

"Yes, a dairy-farm."—*London Opinion.*

Try This, Men.—WIFE—"John, you play golf altogether too much, you are neglecting your business."

GOLF NUT—"The doctor says I must take my iron every day."—*Boston Transcript.*

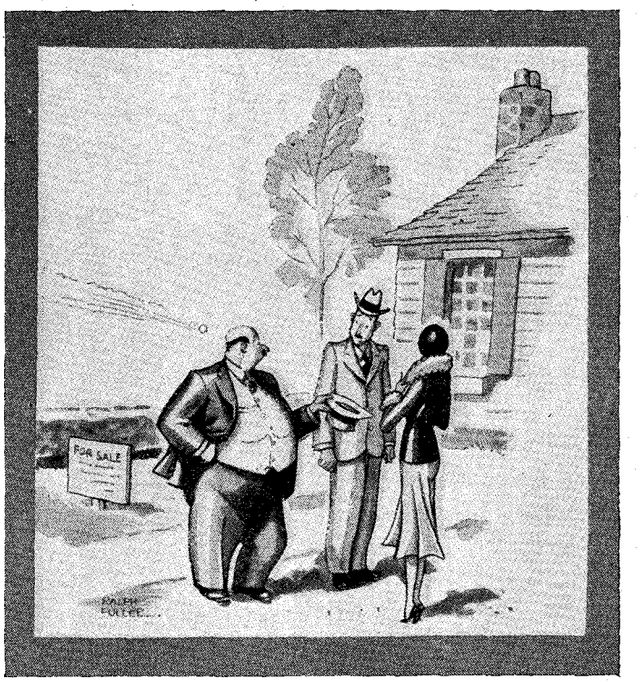
Safety First.—
Be kind to little alley cats,
But not to alligators;
Give tips to cooks and second maids,
But never to dumbwaiters.
Smile charmingly at parlor snakes,
No matter how they bore you;
But let all boa-constrictors be,
For fear they might adore you!
—*Margaret E. Sangster in the New York American.*

Traffic Okay.—A little girl was explaining to her younger brother that it was wrong to work on Sunday.

"Well, policemen work on Sundays," said the boy. "Don't they go to heaven?"

"No," she replied; "they don't need policemen up there."—*Boston Transcript.*

Etiquette of Peeking.—The President fixt things so that Bryan Untiedt could peek through a crack in a door and watch the King of Siam and the rest of the party eat dinner. Which was done in the kindest spirit by Mr. Hoover, but would probably get a bad mark from Emily Post.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*



Prospective Buyer: "And is it very far to the golf club?"
—"Judge."

What Price Pineapples?—
Pick out husbands like cantaloupes,
With care your choice decide;
It is not wise to choose the ones
That are too smooth outside.—*Boston Transcript.*

Professor of Gibberish.—"I was just reading about a fellow who has been employed in this country for seven years and can't speak a word of English.

"Impossible! What is his employment?"

"He's a train announcer at the Union Station."—*Pathfinder.*

Hats Off to a Martyr.—A man went to his doctor and requested treatment for his ankle. After a careful examination, the doctor inquired:

"How long have you been going about like this?"

"Two weeks."

"Why, man, your ankle is broken! How you managed to get around is a marvel. Why didn't you come to me at first?"

"Well, doctor, every time I say something is wrong with me, my wife declares I'll have to stop smoking."—*Christian Advocate.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

No Compromise.—Two men were decapitated and then burned to death.—*Washington Evening Star.*

Still On the Job.—
DESPERADOES CAUGHT BY
SLAIN PATROLMAN
—*Portland (Ore.) News.*

Bulky Is Right.—Raiders later found at Diamond's home a bulky scrapbook filled with clippings about himself and one hundred pairs of silk pajamas.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

Our Husky Bandits.—Six thugs picked up 200 passengers who had been landed on the rocky island by lifeboats.—*Schenectady Union-Star.*

Coming Champion.—
SPORTS
ST. LOUIS HOMICIDE
RATE SECOND HIGHEST
—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Tie a Bow On His Neck.—Gifts to the guest of honor included a sewing cabinet, an electric percolator and a table lamb.—*Unidentified clipping.*

Cure for Cold Feet.—
TOWN MAYORS
MEET MONDAY
ON INCINERATOR
—*Yonkers (N. Y.) Statesman.*

Need Waking Up.—Police Commissioner Mulrooney, who says solution of murders is difficult because victims will not cooperate with authorities.—*New York American.*

Losing No Time.—While abroad the actresses will continue their study of vice culture.—*Toledo Ohio Times.*

Ivory Won't Burn.—Young K— was burned some about his head. Not much damage was done.—*De Kalb (Ill.) paper.*

Seats of Learning.—It is noted around the NBC Studios that Hawaiian guitar players invariably sit on high schools while performing.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Search Him.—
ALFONSO REITERATES HE
HASN'T ABDUCTED THRONE
—*Cambridge (Ohio) paper.*

Reserved Seats.—The World War and its aftermaths have been largely responsible for the overthrow of crowds which, before Sarajevo, sat more or less securely on royal heads in twenty-two countries of Europe.—*New York Times.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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nectar.—"L. M.," New Orleans, La.—The plural of the word *nectar* seems never to be used. In mythology, *nectar* refers to the wine which the gods drank, and occasionally to their food rather than to their wine. The Greek word, from which ours is transliterated, apparently is always singular. In botany, *nectar* refers to the sweet substance secreted by plants, especially the liquid which is collected by bees. The bee laps up the *nectar*, partially digests it, and then regurgitates it in the form of honey for food for larvæ. Each flower secretes its peculiar sweet substance, but they are all known as *nectar*.

s.—"W. J. H.," Battle Creek, Mich.—The sign which was formerly used for *s*, which resembled our *f*, is called the long or cursive *s*. It developed from the modification of the Roman *s*, which was so unsuited to rapid writing that it was gradually changed to a waved upright or sloping line. From this was developed various forms of the medieval lower-case or small *s*, and also the German *f*, which still is used in printing. In Old English books the *s* took the form of *f*. As the Greeks use two forms of the sigma, one for the beginning or middle of the word and the other for the end of the word, the *ſ* was used at the beginning or in the middle of the word, and the *s* as we know it to-day was used at the end of the word. The capital *S* was also like the one we use to-day.

These two forms of *s* existed side by side from Roman times until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the cursive *s* was dropped by printers because of its close resemblance to *f*. In handwriting the cursive *s* persisted much longer. Many people after the Civil War still wrote *fs* for a double *s*, whether it occurred in the middle or at the end of a word.

Saladin.—"W. H. B.," Salt Lake City, Utah.—This name is the Anglicized form of *Salah-ed-din Yusuf Ibn Ayub*, the name of the Sultan of Egypt and Syria who defended Acre for two years against the Crusaders.

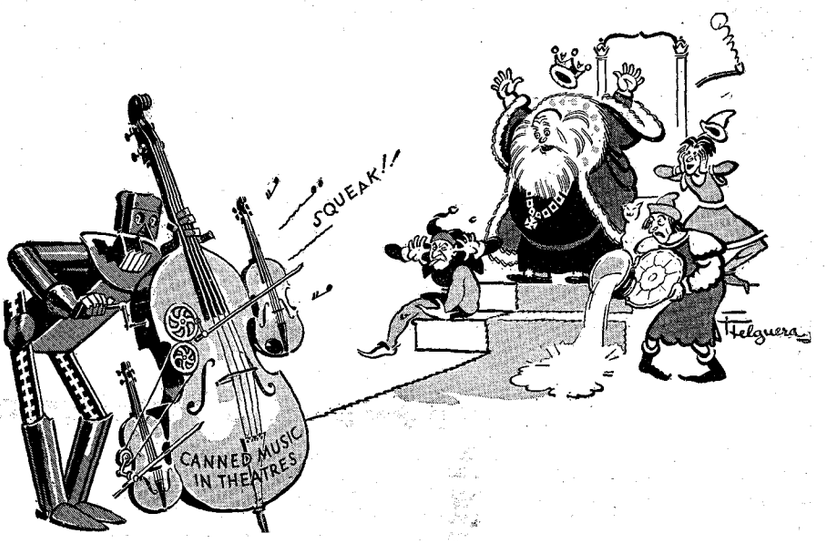
soviet.—"G. R. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The word *soviet* is pronounced *so'vyet*, with the *o* as in *go*, the *y* as in *you*, and the *e* as in *get*. *Soviet* is a Russian word meaning "council." Originally the *soviets* were committees of strikers. In Russia's general strike of 1905, each factory and workshop in Moscow and St. Petersburg elected its delegates, in ratio of the number of workers, who met in a *soviet* which directed the strike. In the revolution of 1917 the same system was used, and the *soviets* spread to the army and to the villages. The *soviets* were open only to workers and peasants, and they were particularly hostile to the *bourgeoisie*. During the revolution these *soviets* took charge of the provisional governments; and because they represented the people, after Lenin's *coup d'état* they became a means of government. Hence the present name of Russia —The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Because all members of the *soviets* must be members of the Communist Party, *Soviet* system has come to be almost synonymous with Communism, altho it actually refers to a form of government and not to the tenets of a party. The word is capitalized when it refers to the system of government of the U.S.S.R., or to the sovereign body of each of these republics, which is called the *Congress of Soviets*.

to gie date and gree.—"J. Van B.," San Diego, Calif.—The phrase "to gie date and gree" was defined by John Jamieson a century or so ago, "to give preference to," and there *gree* is explained as "the first place; the highest honors; the reward." The *gree* to which you refer, meaning "favor; liking, or loving-kindness," as used by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales" (B. 259) is from the French *grê*, and was so recorded by Cotgrave in his Dictionary of 1611. *Gree* for "the first place; highest honors; vogue," is peculiarly Scottish.

The word *grê* had two distinctive meanings in French; the first being "degree or special," and the second being "pleasure." The second meaning dates from the twelfth century; the first dates from 1300. In English the first noted was as early as 1300, but it was used also for "a stage or position in the scale of dignity or rank; relative social grade, estate, or station" about the same time; for such a use is to be found recorded in Ms. 779 in the Bodleian Library at Oxford University, England. In "The Legend of Good Women," we have a line from Chaucer in which Dido "profreth him to be his servant in the least *gree*." From 1320 to the present time, that word *gree* has been used for "preeminence, as in battle; superiority," hence "the price for a victory," and has given us the phrases "to bear the gree," "to give the gree," "to have, take, or win the *gree*," so it would seem that that which appears to be correct on the surface so far as the French tongue is concerned, when that alone is relied on, must be modified in view of the use recorded by the English and Scottish lexicographers.

THE KING'S FIDDLERS



Old King Cole was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he,
He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl,
And he called for his fiddlers three.

MY, my, what a rumpus when the robot appeared! It seems that the Prime Minister, in a fit of economy, had installed canned music and fired the King's rollicking fiddlers. The jolly old monarch was wroth.

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